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SEALED UNTO HIM.*

A Story of the Early Days of Mormonism.

BY JOAQUIN MILLER.

AUTHOR OF "SONGS OF THE SIERRAS," "THE DAN-ITES," "CONSCRIPT AND KING," ETC.

CHAPTER IV.

A DAY OF SUSPENSE.

It was doubtful from the first how the men sent to execute "judgment" on this poor girl would proceed, as they rode slowly down the hill into the camp. There was no doubt in any one's mind what they would do in the end. But how and by what tortuous roads of cruelty and delay and dismay would they proceed? By what cruel cat-and-mouse means would they proceed to teach their terrible lesson of the vengeance and the power of Dan, "a serpent by the way," "an adder in the path?"

When the sun shines hot and clear, a photograph is taken almost instantly, which will endure a long, long time.

And so it is in and with scenes like this. The blood was at fever heat. The imagination was like flame. Terror of what was to happen fastened all things there firmly as if the world stood still forever. The heart after a little time almost ceased to beat

Before us to the south and far away gleamed the great sea of salt in the morning sun. A green island of trees where a thousand cattle fed, the property of the Mormon church, lay far away toward the other side. It was but dimly visible, yet beautiful, peaceful in its far tranquility as a picture of Paradise.

As the eyes strained and swept across the gleaming sea of salt and rested on the beautiful island, they seemed to want to remain there. You could not turn your head away or withdraw your gaze There was a fierce fascination that kept the strained eyes looking down and out steadily toward that dim and distant isle of peace and beauty, which was irresistible The tired eyes wanted to rest there forever. Or did the eyes so desire to remain there, far away in fields of beauty and of peace, to escape the threatened scene of blood and peril at our feet?

Beyond the broad and gleaming levels of this sea of salt, still beyond the verdant restful isle, and right above and over the few scattered fields and farm houses on the near shore, shot the snow topped towers of the Wahsatch. These magnificent mountains drew an impassable wall, a crescent to the east and north, around the incipient Mormon city. These mighty towers of snow, this strange new people, mad on the subject of religion, called their "tower of strength." They likened them to the white towers that went above the mighty walls of Jerusalem of old. Everywhere, in all things around them, they read the fulfilment of prophecies, Bible traditions and Bible types The deserts and the wells in the deserts, the balm of gilead trees, even the locusts that sometimes devoured the land—in all these they read, imagined, believed implicitly, that they had here, thousands of miles away from all the world, found a new Jerusalem, that they were indeed the children of the lost tribe—the children of Dan indeed, that should judge the people of the earth as they passed, and be as "a serpent by the way, "an adder in the path."

To the east of the remnant of a dried-up sea, and close upon the salt-white shore of it, there gushed from the rocky hillside a little river of boiling water which sent forth its steam in the early morning in a perpetual drift of snowy clouds. These beautiful white clouds rose to the mountain top to the east, and there rested lazily in the sun or cradled to and fro above the Mormon city.

Beneath these cradled clouds, far below them, and yet far above the city, and to the east and to the north, and above our own camp, there was drawn in a precise level the definite and unmistakable shore and surf line of a great dried-up sea. Hundreds of feet above the black and heavy waters of Salt Lake, you can see where the surf roared in storm and tempest when the world was young, tore the rocks to splinters, fashioned caverns, and washed a pebbled strand. These marks will remain while the mountains remain All around, high up on the hill top, you pick up sea-washed pebbles, petrified sea fish of a forgotten age, stones with sea moss and sea shells encased in them, and endless evidence that the ships of Solomon might have sailed these mount in tops, seeking the land of Ophir.

And yet here was pitiful man, in the heart of all this mystery, in the presence of ever patient and industrious Nature as she tried to fashion a home for him glorious and beautiful, cutting his fellow-man's throat before he had yet fairly sat down to the possession of it all. Was there not sorrow enough here?

Why, these Mormons had been riding, racing, dashing about for days and days to find a single victim to murder. And now they have found their victim. She must die. She was already in some sense dead.

Some one had seen the hand of the giant shoot high and straight and perpendicular in the air as the Danites rode down from the hill. They answered with the same emphatic and silent sign. What did it mean? As they approached the camp, he also approached. He came with a heavy, massive, and deliberate tread, as if he owned the earth. He took possession of the place. They entered the camp together. The men looked at the giant for their orders. He motioned them to dismount. They did so, and stood a little apart, holding their hungry and tired horses by long rawhide tethers as they bent their sleek necks to the ground, rattling their steel bits in their teeth, and ate of the green and abundant grass as if it never had been or should be stained with blood.

I know you are clutching your hand here with ferocity toward the one party, and shame and pity for the other. You would have fought, died then and there, or destroyed these destroying angels, would you?

Not so. Braver men never were known than the pioneers of these days. But there somehow fell a fascination on all and always, from these swift and silent fanatics—the fascination of the serpent when it looks in a bird's eyes—that paralyzed the worn and weary pilgrims in these early days. And you search the chronicles in vain for one single act of successful defence. Not one of a thousand murders ever met with any real resistance.

Some believed that this new religion would cover the earth. Men who had abhorred it had seen its audacity and power so suddenly and wonderfully developed here in these mountains of Mexico, that no wonder they were silent before its executioners. It had its believers, too, in every camp No one dared complain to his neighbor, not even to his own brother, or build up plans of escape, punishment or revenge. A man did not trust his own wife. There was but one course to take—bear all in silence.

Our party had already unyoked their oxen; and the large-eyed, patient cattle, glad to be let loose once more, were mouthing the sweetest grass along the green banks of the willow-lined stream. The weary men gradually sank down on the grass in groups; the children clung to their mothers' skirts in silent awe. No one spoke to the terrified girl. The large, hollow-eyed leader looked at her a moment; their eyes met. She knew him then. He was her husband. She was an apostate wife, and had been so judged by Dan. The story of the terrible fate of an apostate wife was familiar even to the children who looked on in silent horror.

He froze her blood with a cold stare, and then made a motion with his large left hand, in which he still held a book, to the men with the horses. They took off their bridles from their hungry horses and hung them over the pommels of their Spanish saddles. Then they loosened the sinches of their saddles leisurely, and coming forward they gathered about the elder. They sat down, still holding to their tethers. Then the elder or missionary began to talk calmly of the beauties of the book of Mormon, and to read and to preach He beckoned all to draw near, and all drew near obeliant and breathless.

With a gesture he bade the the pale and terrified girl sit close before him in the gathering circle, and she did so, her great sad eyes lifted to his eyes as the eyes of a bird might lift helplessly to the fascinating eyes of the serpent that is to destroy her.

[TO BE CONTINUED.]

Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette

WESTERN RAMBLINGS.

SANTA FE, March 21, 1884.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—From Rincon, where the road from Mexico forms a junction with the main line of the Atchinson and Topeka road, the run to this place is up the valley of the Rio Grande. There is some good country, but most of it is devoted to stock raising, some of the great cattle kings of the territory have their headquarters in the valley, "cow boys" are numerous and frequently undertake to run the small station town to their own notion, which by the way, is not very creditable to the country. Several train robberies occurred on the line through New Mexico and Arizona within the last few months, in every instance the desperadoes were captured, either dead or alive, and some were hung by the vigilant committees. Those "necktie socibles," as they are called on the frontier, are by no means an uncommon occurrence. Our train party had much to say about "cow boys" and desperadoes, the doors of the coaches were kept securely locked at night that no strangers could get admittance. Santa Fe is one of the oldest settlements in America, we remember when a school boy, studying Geography, we imagined this town as almost out of the world. Kit Carson, Pike, and other early explorers used to write interesting reminiscences concerning the old town. Old for America, for just across the street from the old church stands a house visited by Coronada in 1540. Looking down upon the city from an elevated position, the appearance of the flat roofed houses reminds one of a fleet of flat bottomed boats on the Ohio or Mississippi. The contrast between the splendors of the churches and the squalor of the mud brick houses, is somewhat like the difference between the sublime and the ridiculous. History says when Pike first visited the town he only found one citizen of the U. S. in the place, a fur trader, by the name of James Pursely. To-day "Yankees" are by no means scarce, and Yankee energy and enterprise, is to be seen on every side. San Miguel church, like some others, is said to be the oldest in the United States, it was built in 1680 by Juan Onate, was partially destroyed in the Indian war of 1690, and remodeled in 1710. Three hundred years ago the Spaniards planted here the cross the emblem of Civilization. Doubtless the poor Pueblo Indians looked on in wonder, and with superstitious dread were held in subjection. Many of them suffered death for trivial offenses in that same church-yard and under its holy shadow. History records that where ever the Spaniards went to conquer, they took the sword and cross with them, so it was here. One of the first things noticed on entering the church is a beam overhead, giving the date of the rebuilding, or repairing of the church in 1710. The adobe walls of the church, as also of many of the older buildings, looked as if they were as old as the hills, and from appearances would last for centuries yet. Across the bed of the stream stands the Chapel of Our Lady of the Rosary. It is built of adobe seventy feet in length and about twenty-five in width. It has no floor, no seats, no ornaments, except a few old paintings of the Adoration, Annunciations, and the Crucifixion, hanging upon the walls. In the vestry is a fine picture of the virgin Mary. An old sister of charity carries the keys and is glad to admit visitors because a fee is expected to be forthcoming This church is near 200 years old and now only used for service once a a year, when the Mexican people, nearly all of whom belong to the Catholic church, invoke rain. This is one of the religious festivals of the city. the people turn out and have a grand procession and the image of the virgin Mary is taken from the church and carried at the head of the line in great pomp, four persons carry the *palanquin* in which the image is transported, and behind it is a troup of young girls followed by a large crowd of Indians and others. As the procession passes, the Catholic people bring out their carpets and lay them in the streets and pray for the Virgin to rest; whenever she does so, as the priests dictate, they, the priests, kneel and pray and a collection for money is held, then another march and another rest, prayer and collection, this is kept up as long as there is any money forthcoming. Lastly at the church the image is placed on the alter and a solemn service for rain is held. The great and principal festival is that of Corpus Christi, this for rain comes just after and invocations for rain continues for eight days. Usually rain follows soon, as it is about the commencement of the rainy season A story is told that on one occasion the rain delayed its coming, the Spaniards became enraged and dragged the Virgin image from the chapel stripped her of her garments, and abused her in a general way. That night, so the story goes, a terrific storm visited that special locality. The terrified transgressors bolted out in the storm and hastened to restore the image to its place of sanctity, and they repented in sackcloth and ashes. As one might suppose the storm ceased its fury.

The portion of the city where most of the Americans reside and do business is around the plaza, the buildings are of modern style and architecture. The post office, banks, hotels and stores are thoroughly American in character.

J. S. F.

Special Correspondence Bucks County Gazette

THE LAND OF IMMIGRATION.

MINNEAPOLIS, March 27. 1884.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—The tide of immigration to the Northwest has commenced to flow and the waves are large The trains on the roads piercing this country are loaded down with freight. The emmigrant trains still afford wide fields for the study of human nature. In no other place of so small a compass can we find so many classes and conditions of society. The broken down Englishman, the Italian nobleman in disguise, and the Russian refugee are all jumbled together with their respective families in the cars. There are delicate looking young girls and babies, and wizened hard looking old hags. In one seat there will be a Dutchman smoking his old pipe which he values as dearly as the woman and the baby she holds in the seat behind him. The air laden with tobacco smoke and the fumes from many unwashed bodies is anything but wholesome or pleasant, but is all delightful, they say, compared with the steerage quarters on the ocean steamers. Here is material for dramas, comedies and tragedies.

At a meeting of the Manitoba Live Stock Association at Miles City, Montana, a few days since, a petition was prepared to be sent to Secretary Teller stating that the substance furnished the Cheyenne Indians has been barely sufficient to keep them from starving and if the Government makes no further provisions for them, they have but two alternatives left them—to renew their depredations on the stockmen, or to starve. While the Indians cannot be blamed for stealing as a last resort to keep themselves from starvation, the stockmen, on the other hand, cannot be expected to submit to the destruction of their property without an effort to protect it, and that serious trouble will ensue is only naturally to be expected.

The excitement over the Couer d'Alene mines in Idaho grows more intense as the warm weather approaches and the danger of freezing to death is lessened. Thousands of men are flocking to these mines from Montana, Oregon and from more remote places. From disinterested sources your correspondent learns that most of the reports that have gone out regarding these mines have been greatly exaggerated. There are righ placers, but not enough for one-fiftieth of the men who will have flocked there. Most of the placers discovered so far are in low ground and when the snow commences to melt these will be flooded. Provisions are scarce, and, as a result, very high. Board is $4 per day, and the only persons who are reaping a rich harvest now are the saloon and boarding house keepers. The craze over these mines is such that farmers are leaving their farms to join in the pursuit of sudden riches. Some good, however, will result from this rush, in the opening up of a fine country. Once across into Washington Territory and Oregon few travellers will want to return. It is no doubt a beautiful country for the artist and a productive one for the farmer. The country around Puget Sound is not surpassed for sublimity and variety of scenery. This Sound or ocean lake as it has been aptly termed, covers an area as large as Rhode Island and Delaware, and is navigable in almost in every part for the largest ships.

Forests of spruces, cedars, pines, and hemlocks stretch away from its shores to distant snow-clad mountain ranges. Each one of its countless bays forms a panorama as beautiful as was ever put on canvas. During the dry months it is a pleasant place to visit, but woe to the unlucky one who is bound up there during the rainy season. After he gets used to it he won't mind it, but the getting familiar with the weather is slow work.

With the view of helping this country the Northern Pacific has reduced its through freight traffic as far as Walla Walla, W. Ty., from the east, and has made a cut to favor the California, and the Portland, Oregon shippers. It will not be so very long now before there will be so much competition in this transcontinental traffic that it will not cost a small fortune to make the California trip from the Atlantic seaboard, and tourists by taking a steamer at Buffalo for Duluth, thence by rail to Portland, Oregon, and then down the Pacific coast per steamer to San Francisco, will enjoy a trip full of health promotives, changes and valuable information.

Some time since the Interior Department issued authority for the Indians on the Red Lake and White Earth reservation to cut down dead and burned timber and sell it at public sale for their benefit. It has recently leaked out that certain lumbermen in connection with the Indians have been working a scheme which in a few years would have depopulated our forests in this region and greatly enriched the schemers. Their plan was to scorch the trees, and kill them in some way, and after cutting them down advertise for bids for purchasing the fallen timber. Of course those in the ring were able to bid high knowing the timber was not materially injured, and their bids were accordingly accepted. The logs advertised to be sold last month aggregated 4,000,000 feet. Secretary Teller's attention has been called to this little plan to defraud, and the game is up, for a little while anyway.

PIONEER.

For the Bucks County Gazette

HIGH LICENSE.

EDITOR GAZETTE:—There is in the State of New York an association entitled "The State Prohibitory Amendment Association." This association, in connection with various temperance organizations of that State, requested T. N. Sterns, Esq., an able advocate of temperance, to address the Legislature in session at Albany, last January, against a pending high license bill.

Mr. Sterns complied, and made a clear, forcible and eloquent address. In his interesting remarks he said, "It is always safe to act from principle, and in matters of morals there is no half way house. If the traffic in intoxicating liquor is right, then no license should be enacted; but if it is wrong, then no license should be granted. The price of license does not change the moral character of the transaction. The traffic is a sin against God, and a crime against man. It is the one great cancer upon the body politic, eating out the vitals of the nation."

Hon. John A. Dix, when Governor of the State of New York, said: "Intemperance is the undoubted source of four-fifths of all the crime, pauperism and domestic misery in the State." All history and experience confirm this charge. The traffic has not one redeeming quality. It is the pirate of all industries. It is the only industry which takes the new material and turns out a manufactured article inferior to the original. It blasts and blights the home and all its interests.

What is morally wrong cannot be made politically right. License laws are responsible for the evils of intemperance. The daily press charge the Prohibitionists with obstructing good legislation, and preventing the passage of laws which would remedy the evil. I emphatically deny the charge; it is false from beginning to end. License laws have had the right of way and been in power for a hundred years, and you have had it all your own way. The Prohibitionists have had nothing in New York State. What is the result? Pauperism, crime, riot, bloodshed, debauchery, misery and death are the fault and legitimate offspring of the license system which you now wish to perpetuate to all time.

The Legislature should at once submit the prohibitory amendment to the direct vote of the people of the State. Who shall dare to say that the people would not be ready for it? You dare not trust the people when you refuse this request. But we are told it could not be enforced. A prohibitory law could be enforced better than is the license law now in the cities of New York and Brooklyn. We have now practically free rum."

After discussing the above objection with much force, Mr. Sterns asks: "But who pays your tax or license fee? The liquor seller is only the agent of the State to collect it from the people. It comes from the homes of poverty, where starvation and death are found, because the husband and father spends his money in the saloon rather than to carry it home for bread and the necessaries of life. The liquor seller must not only make his regular profits, but must increase his business sufficiently to pay his high fee and fill his own pockets. Hence he must ruin more young men. Put in a gambling house as an adjunct, and so the work of death goes on with greater rapidity, and with more victims than ever before. High license is a delusion and a snare, and has ever been so proven whenever it has had a trial. I bring you abundant authorities to this effect, and if you go into the business you shall do it with your eyes wide open and with a full knowledge of what has been done in other States.

I lay down the following proprositions as my conviction after studying the whole matter over carefully in the different States, as the result of the so called high license laws

1. It does not diminish drunkenness or reduce the evil of intemperance
2. It creates a dangerous monopoly.
3. It will not close up unlicensed saloons.
4. It fosters gambling and other vices.
5. It is the price of blood.

In conclusion, Mr. Sterns said: "Thus I have given you a few of the many testimonies that high license has not reduced drinking or drunkenness wherever it has been tried, nor is it in any sense a remedy for intemperance. I concede that it raises a revenue, and if money is what you are after, irrespective of the wide waste and destruction, and the increased taxation which the traffic necessarily brings, then you have the case. But the two million dollars raised in Ohio will cost ten millions to repair the damages.

If you intend to pass this and the prohibitory amendment, and really make this a step toward entire prohibition, then I shall make no further opposition But if this be a substitute for and a preventive of prohibition, then we will hold the representatives and political press, who favor it, to the full responsibility of their action."

This speech, though originally addressed to the members of another legislature, is equally applicable to those of our own State. Let the readers of the GAZETTE carefully consider it, and when the time comes for the election of members to our own Legislature, let every temperance man among us look well to his ticket and see that it is such as a conscientious man ought to vote.

P.

SCIENTIFIC MISCELLANY.

It has been recently shown experimentally that atmospheric electricity is not produced by the evaporation of water or by the condensation of vapor. A German investigator, L. Zehnder, now expresses the opinion that it is caused by the friction of air currents on the surface of the earth. At the equator the positively charged air rises and becomes distributed throughout the upper regions of the atmosphere. The tension of the electricity, according to this theory, is at first slight, but it is increased by the inflow of slightly charged air until it becomes so great that the positive electricity is discharged by combining with the negative electricity of the earth, thus giving rise to thunder storms, auroraе, etc.

The objects collected by the French scientific expedition to Cape Horn, are to be publicly exhibited in Paris. In addition to a large number of mineralogical, geological and zoological specimens, the collection includes living plants, and it is proposed to acclimatize these as far as possible in French forests.

Two German chemists have investigated some cases of poisoning by asparagus which had been put up in tin cans. They were surprised to find that the juice which had been in contact with the cans contained no tin while the vegetable itself yielded about one twenty-fifth of one per cent. An analysis of canned apricots and strawberries gave similar results, showing no tin in the sirups but a small proportion in the fruit. They consider that the tin is injurious to health if the use of the canned substances is long continued.

The action of the arc electric light in fading colors is similar to that of the sun, according to Mons. Decaux, but has only one-fourth of the power.

It is reported that a most interesting and important discovery has been made by the German doctors who have been investigating the cholera epidemics of Egypt and India. In a water tank near Calcutta these scientists have found the microscopic organisms or *bacilli*, which they had already proven to exist in all cases of cholera and in no other disease. The tank was used by persons among whom the cholera appeared, and it has been shown that the organisms diminished in numbers as the disease died away. It now remains to determine whether the *bacilli* of the tank were the cause or a result of the cholera, as it has not yet been proven that the organisms produce the disease.

The causelessness of excluding American pork from French markets has been recognized by the Paris Academy of Medicine by a nearly unanimous vote against prohibiting the sale of such pork. Mons. Colin stated that trichinosis in man is extremely rare, at least in France. Trichinous pork is, moreover, rendered harmless by salting and by cooking. By experiment he has ascertained that he trichinæ are completely destroyed within an average time of fifteen or twenty days after the salting of the pork, although in large pieces they may live two or three months.

Cold winters are not certain destroyers of caterpillars. The eminent lady entomologist of England, Miss E. A. Ormerod, states that many caterpillars can resist a very low temperature when in their winter quarters, and may even be frozen hard without suffering any permanent injury.

The dried leaves of the Japan allspice, *Chimonanthus fragrans*, have a tea-like flavor, and are said to be superior to much of the green tea sold. The plant is grown in England as a flowering shrub.

A work by Dr. Otto Krummel, of Gottingen, gives the following calculations of the extent of the different seas of the globe: Atlantic Ocean, 49,429,468 square miles; Pacific Ocean, 99,897,917 square miles; Indian Ocean, 45,462,040 square miles, Arctic Ocean, 9,481,293 square miles, of which an area of 663,294 square miles is covered by Hudson's Bay and 7,715 square miles by the White Sea, Antarctic Ocean, 12,696,236 square miles, the Australian sea covers 5,112,491 square miles; Mediterranean, 1,789,029 square miles, Baltic, 257,589 square miles; Red Sea, 278,944 square miles. Persian Gulf, 116,837 square miles. Of those bodies of water which may be termed coast seas, the North Sea has a superficial extent of 339,526 square miles; the Irish Sea, 126,290 square miles; Sea of St. Laurent, 170,109 square miles; China Sea, 761,632 square miles, Japan Sea, 647,170 square miles, Okhotsk Sea, 934,717 square miles, Behring Sea, 1,440,338 square miles; Sea of California, 103,678 square miles. Dr. Krummel estimates that the total sea area is 231,915,905 square miles, while the total area of the continents and islands of the globe is only 34,354,950 square miles. It will be seen that the three great oceans have more than five-sixths of the total sea area, their combined extent being 194,789,425 square miles.

Strong evidence that cannibalism was practiced among some of the prehistoric inhabitants of Europe has been discovered in a cave near Brunswick, Germany. In Belgium and Spain similar evidence had been found before, but had been dismissed as doubtful.

At Kalmar, Sweden, the moon's color was lately observed to change to an emerald green on the passage of a light haze over its disc. The phenomenon occurred during a brilliant purple sunset, and lasted about three minutes. Near Stockholm a similar appearance was witnessed at about sunrise.

A PRESIDENT'S WIFE.

Abigail Adams, the President's wife, was undoubtedly the most conspicuous American woman of her day, whether by position or by character. When writing to her husband she often signed herself "Portia," in accordance with a stately, and perhaps rather high-flown, habit of the period, and she certainly showed qualities which would have done honor to either the Roman or Shakspearean heroine of that name. In her letters we see her thoroughly revealed. While the battle of Bunker Hill was in progress she wrote that it was "dreadful but glorious," and in the depression of the battle of Long Island she said, "If all America is to be ruined and undone by a pack of cowards and knaves, I wish to know it," and added, "Don't you know me better than to think me a coward?"

When, first among American women, she represented her nation at the Court of St. James, she met with equal pride the contemptuous demeanor of Queen Charlotte, and when her husband was chosen President she wrote to him, "My feelings are not those of pride or ostentation upon the occasion; they are solemnized by a sense of the obligations, the important truths and numerous duties connected with it." When finally, after four years, he failed of re-election, she wrote to her son: "The consequence is to us personally that we retire from public life. For myself and family I have few regrets. * * * If I did not rise with dignity, I can at least fall with ease."

This was Abigail Adams. In person she was distinguished and noble rather than beautiful, yet it is satisfactory to know that when she was first presented at the English court she wore a white lutestring, trimmed with white crape festooned with lilac ribbon and mock point lace over a hoop of enormous extent, with a narrow train three yards long, looped up by a ribbon. She wore treble lace ruffles, a dress cap with long lace lappets and two white plumes, these last doubtless soaring straight into the air above her head in the extraordinary style familiar to us in Gillray's caricatures of that period.

It was, in those days, no very agreeable task to be the wife of the President. Mrs. Adams has left on record a graphic sketch of the White House, where she presided for three months. The change in the seat of government had been decided upon for twelve years, yet the building was still a vast, unfinished barrack, with few rooms plastered, no main stairway, not a bell within, not a fence without, it was distressingly cold in winter, while the Chief Magistrate of the United States could not obtain for love or money a man to cut wood for him in the forests which then surrounded Washington. From Washington to Baltimore extended an almost unbroken growth of timber, varied only by some small and windowless huts. There could as yet be in Washington no such varied companionship as had given attraction to the seat of government at New York and then at Philadelphia; yet at Georgetown there was a society which called itself eminently polite, and Mrs. Adams records that she returned fifteen calls in a single day.—*Harper's Magazine.*

The late Bishop Bloomfield preserved his passion for *bon mots* to the last. During his illness he inquired what had been the subjects of his two arch deacons' charges, and was told that the one was on the art of making sermons and the other on churchyards "Oh, I see," said the Bishop. "Composition and decomposition."

BLAINE'S PICTURE OF BLACK.

Judge Black, who had from the beginning of the administration been Mr. Buchanan's chief advisor, now became so by rank, as the successor of General Cass in the State Department. He was a man of remarkable character. He was endowed by nature with a strong understanding and a strong will. In the profession of the law he had attained great eminence. His learning had been illustrated by a prolonged service on the bench before the age at which men, even of exceptional success at the bar, usually attract public observation. He had added to his professional studies, which were laborious and conscientious, a wide acquaintance with our literature, and had found in its walks a delight which is yielded to few. In history, biography, criticism, romance, he had absorbed everything in our language worthy of attention. Shakspeare, Milton, indeed, all the English poets, were his familiar companions There was not a disputed passage or an obscure reading in any one of the great plays upon which he could not off-hand quote the best renderings, and throw original light from his own illumined mind.

Upon theology he had apparently bestowed years of investigation and reflection. A sincere Christian, he had been a devout and constant student of the Bible, and could quote its passages and apply its teachings with singular readiness and felicity To this generous store of knowledge he added fluency of speech, both in public address and private conversation, and a style of writing which was at once unique, powerful and attractive. He had attained unto every excellence of mental discipline described by Lord Bacon. Reading had made him a full man, talking a ready man, writing an exact man. The judicial literature of the English tongue may be sought in vain for finer models than are found in the opinions of Judge Black when he sat, and was worthy to sit, as the associate of John Bannister Gibson, on the Supreme Bench of Pennsylvania.

In political opinion he was a Democrat, self-inspired and self-taught, for his father was a Whig who had served his State in Congress. He idolized Jefferson and revered Jackson as embodying in their respective characters all the elements of the soundest political philosophy, and all the requisites of the highest political leadership. He believed in the principles of Democracy as he did in a demonstration of Euclid—all that might be said on the other side was necessarily absurd. He applied to his own political creed the literal teachings of the Bible If Abraham, Isaac and Jacob had held slaves without condemnation or rebuke from the Lord of Hosts, he believed that Virginia, Carolina and Georgia might do the same. He found in the case of Onesimus St. Paul's explicit approval of the Fugitive Slave Law of 1850, and in the cruel case of Passmore Williamson he believed himself to be enforcing the doctrines of the New Testament. Personally unwilling to hold even a beast of burden in oppressive bondage, nothing could induce him to condemn slaveholding in those whose conscience permitted them to practice it

In the Abolitionists he found the chief disturbers of the Republic, and he held New England answerable to posterity and to God for all the heresies which afflicted either Church or State He had an uncompromising hostility to what are termed New England ideas, though the tenderest ties of his life were of New England origin "The New Englander individually I greatly affect," he often said, "but, in the mass, I judge them to be stuk mud" "I think, too," he would add, "that if you are going to make much of a New Englander, he should, like Dr. Johnson's Scotchman, be caught young."

HARRY PACKER'S BRIDE.

The Romantic Story of a Poor Girl Who Became a Millionaire's Wife.

Both the Packer boys, Robert and Harry, were treated like equals by their father and mother. In the little village where this good old man lived there was a summer hotel, which was patronized considerably during the season, young Harry Packer often taking his meals there. A young girl named Lockwood, the daughter of a respectable citizen living near the village, came in to assist waiting on the table. The frequency of Harry Packer's meals at the hotel attracted some attention, and his brother Robert, or "Bob," as he was familiarly and affectionately called by almost all who ever knew him, said one day before the father and Harry at the breakfast table that Harry was sweet on a little girl down at the hotel and that was the reason he did not come to his meals regularly. Harry colored up a little and after they had finished their breakfast the old Judge seated himself on the front porch, which overlooks Mauch Chunk and gives such a magnificent view of the Lehigh Valley, the moving boats and trains, which his own industry had created and brought together, the old gentleman said, "Harry, who is this girl Robert refers to?"

"Miss Lockwood, father, the daughter of a man you know very well."

"Are you going to marry her, Harry?" said the Judge.

"I have some notion of it, father," said Harry.

"Well, wait till I go down and see her," said the Judge, and picking up his old white hat and cane, the Judge quietly ambled down to the hotel, and asked for Miss Lockwood. She innocently came to the office of the hotel, with her dining room apron on, and seated herself beside the Judge. Just what he said to her, or she to him, will never be exactly known unless she tells it, but when the Judge came out he was smiling and appeared mighty well pleased. He went home and found Harry still sitting on the porch where he had left him. By this time the Judge's face had resumed its usual grave but kind expression. "Well, Harry, he said, "that is a very nice girl down there, but she has no money. We must raise her some."

The old Judge put down his memoranda for fifty thousand dollars, the mother and the others for twenty-five thousand each, and this one hundred and fifty thousand dollars was placed in the bank to the exclusive and immediate credit of Miss Lockwood; the engagement was announced, the wedding day fixed, the marriage took place, and Harry Packer got the girl he liked.—*Pittsburg Post.*

The cats of Windham county, Conn., are sneezing themselves to death. Great pains are being taken to discover the cause.

THE DEMOCRATIC EAGLE.

That was a fine figure of speech—somewhat hackneyed, perhaps, but fine and forcible all the same—with which Congressman Forney, of Alabama, described the present Democratic outlook. He was considering the party situation in connection with the Morrison Tariff bill, and though he was free to admit that the immediate prospect was by no means encouraging, he insisted that the depression was only temporary and would soon pass away. "If our eagle stoops a little now," said Forney in a little burst of eloquence, "it is only to plume himself for a loftier flight." This is a figure which never fails to take firm hold of the imagination of the average American citizen. "Behold," says the able and abundant orator upon whose eloquence and address the chicken thief depends for the preservation of his liberty and the vindication of his personal honor—"behold the lofty flight and swift gyrations of the eagle—

Where flasheth the lightning, where crasheth the thunder,
Where the mountain's lone summit pierceth up to the sky,
There sitteth the eagle, in dignified wonder
He cocketh his huge pill sophical eye."

Which entrances the jury and furnishes fit opportunity for the poultry embezzler to slip out of the side door.

He is a very noble bird, the eagle is. From all the accounts that have come down to us. Early Man held him in high esteem. This not on account of his edible qualities, certainly, for no fact in natural history is more familiar than that this bird, for his sinewy resistance to mastication, and his powers to withstand all the processes of digestion, ranks, if we may so speak, just about one huckleberry above the Colorado mule. Nor could it have been because of any special use to which he could be put, for he had not then been broken to harness. It is only in comparatively recent times that he has been put to the business of leading processions, superintending fireworks, and in perilous times taking armies, political parties and whole nations by the seat of the trousers, as it were, and removing them to a place of safety with neatness and dispatch. His first public office as "the bird of Jove"—given him by the Greeks—was the merest sinecure; all the district messenger service for several ages was done by Mercury and Iris, and all the eagle had to do was to sit alongside the Thunderer and look as though he didn't care where the lightning struck, foreshadowing to some extent in this regard the Hon. Henry Watterson, of Kentucky. It was the Romans who first began to get work out of him. They perceived that the bird and themselves had the same general notion about natural rights and the supremacy of law. The Roman was always dignified, often majestic. So was the bird, particularly on a full stomach. The eagle held all other fowl in precisely the same regard in which the Romans held all other tribes When he felt hungry he helped himself. And the victim not only had no cause for complaint, but on the contrary, occasion for pride, that his bones were picked with such majesty of mien and elegance of manner.

Naturally they made a symbol of him, and for many seasons in succession worked him for all he was worth. The Cæsars kept him uncommonly busy, and did a very good stroke of business for themselves while he was flapping his wings. Indeed, it is worthy of remark that whenever this symbolic bird is particularly lively somebody is liable to be taking good care of Number One, usually the man who is edifying the community by stirring up the bird. It is always well to strengthen the police force at the first demonstration of uneasiness on the part of the eagle. It is a sign of pain, of course, when the eagle screams, but it is no less sure a sign that the party sticking pins into him is "out of meat"

The first Napoleon literally did a "land office business" with the eagle. He came nearer than any one else ever did to making the eagle edible He raised eagles in his hat and gave his army eagles in their soup. In some of his campaigns eagles would be the only ration issued for several days—brass eagles at that, served on a flag-staff. It is worthy of remark that the tame eagle is not worth a cent for predatory purposes The last Napoleon tried his first experiment on France with a tame one. The bird got away. He didn't. Some of the royal families of Europe have made themselves independently rich by squatting on other people's land under an emblem which purports to be a double-eagle, but with the advance of knowledge of true art it has been discovered that the representation is of one eagle split for broiling, and there is a temporary cessation of that business.

The real business eagle of the present period is the one so finely described by the poet from whom we have quoted above in the lines.

"Keep your eye ever fixed on the American Eagle,
Which we as the proud bird of Liberty hail;
For that wise fowl you can never invigle,
By depositing salt on his venerable tail."

This is the bird the American people have been having fun with for more than a century, and this no doubt is the bird referred to by Congressman Forney as a Democratic fowl "stooping a little now only to plume himself for a loftier flight." We suspect, however, that Mr. Forney is not ornithologically precise. This bird looks like an eagle when he is a great way off, but when invited by the odor of official carrion he stoops to a nearer view, he reveals at once the instincts and habits of the Buzzard. And so he "plumes himself for a loftier flight." Well, the loftier the better.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

A new system of telegraphy was described and practically illustrated at Friday night's meeting of the Boston Society of Arts by its patentee, Mr. P. B. Delaney, of New York. It is the synchronous system, and Mr. Delaney says that the first inkling of it came from Denmark. The principle of the system is the distribution of the wire among a number of operators, each operator having the wire 34 times per second. This is accomplished by a revolving distributer set in motion and automatically regulated to correspond with a similar apparatus at the other end of the line It is claimed and was apparently demonstrated that by this system one wire can be utilized to a far greater extent than by the quadraplex system, inasmuch as all or any of the operators can work at the same time, from either end or from both ends. Mr. Delaney and his associate, Mr. Callahan, have been engaged three years in perfecting their system, and it is soon to be tested between Boston and Providence.

The Hon. F. A. K. Bennet, younger son of Lord Tankerville, according to the London *Truth*, is about to take up his residence permanently in America. Mr. Bennet lost one of his eyes by a carelessly shot when grouse driving, a year and a half ago, and he has been strongly advised that, in order to preserve the sight of the other eye, he must give up the bar and live chiefly in the open air. He has, therefore, determined to turn his attention to cattle farming in the West.

It is proposed to tunnel the Sierra on the line of the Central Pacific Railroad, from Truckee to Blue Canon and do away with the snow sheds, many of which are getting old and rotten, and break down easily under a heavy weight of snow.

NEWSPAPER ARCHIVE®

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TO READERS AND CORRESPONDENTS
THE GAZETTE will be pleased to receive at all times communications upon current topics. Anonymous communications however cannot be noticed. In all cases the writer's name is required, (not for publication) as a guarantee of good faith.

THE CINCINNATI RIOT.

Cincinnati has during the past week been the scene of a riot of a most disgraceful character and simply terrible for results. On Friday evening between eight and nine thousand persons, all but two of them males met in Music Hall to express their indignation at a recent palpable miscarriage of justice in their city. A criminal named Berner was tried on a charge of murder and confessed his crime. The jury, however, in spite of his unmistakable guilt, returned a verdict of manslaughter, and the culprit was accordingly spared the gallows and sentenced instead to twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, the full limit of the law. As this case followed upon others in which the popular sense of justice was outraged, the speeches made at the Music Hall meeting proved of a very inflammatory nature. As the speaking progressed the excitement increased and the applause at times was terrific. The strongest denunciations of the Berner verdict met the greatest favor. The display of several suggestive ropes in the audience elicited wild and prolonged applause. A proposition to form a vigilance committee was received with enthusiastic yells and tremendous applause. Resolutions were passed declaring the jury unfit to live in a civilized community, and at the same time condemning illegal modes of punishing crime. Such changes in the laws of the States were demanded as should insure a more speedy and effective administration of criminal laws, and the meeting broke up.

As the excited thousands were pouring out of the hall a cry was heard: "To the jail! Come on: follow me and hang Berner." The crowd replied with a hoarse shout and were soon surrounding the city jail. The sheriff, learning of their approach, caused the riot alarm to be sounded, but the police who responded to the call were assaulted by the mob and driven away. A few men forced their way into the jail and set one portion of it on fire. But the flames were soon extinguished and the mob subsequently gave up their attempt to reach the prisoners, having learned it is presumed, that the particular object of their vengeance had been sent to Columbus during the previous afternoon. Meanwhile the militia were called upon to protect the jail, but the mob seemed in no wise intimidated. Neighboring gun stores were pillaged and the mob secured quantities of guns and ammunition. On Saturday night they set fire to the Court house, and the Treasurer's office, the Coroner's office and Auditor's office were soon burning fiercely. The firemen vainly sought to take measures to extinguish the flames, being prevented by the mob. Many court records were accordingly destroyed. Already several lives had been lost, and the militia being present were ordered to charge the mob. Shooting with a Gatling gun was commenced, and at the first shot six persons in the crowd went down. Other weapons were used by the soldiers, and towards four o'clock Sunday morning comparatively quiet was restored and the mob had to a great degree dispersed, leaving some of their leaders in the hands of the police, who adroitly captured them and speedily placed them in jail. At least five persons were killed during Friday night's attack upon the jail, and a dozen or more were wounded, but the mad work of the rioters during Saturday night resulted in a far more appalling list of dead and wounded. By Sunday night it was known that at least twenty-four persons in all had been killed and over fifty wounded, many of them seriously. On Sunday the Governor of the State appears to have been thoroughly aroused to the state of affairs, and the National Guard in all parts of the State were ordered to move to Cincinnati. Meanwhile the Mayor of the city, though sick with pneumonia, repaired to his office and issued a call to one hundred of the best citizens to meet as an advisory committee. By Monday matters assumed a more normal condition, but the total death list is now placed at 45, while over 150 persons have been wounded.

—Despatches in this morning's papers from Indiana, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Alabama, and South Carolina show that the cyclone has caused great destruction of property and the loss of a large number of lives. Oakville, a village in Indiana, has been almost entirely swept away, while in this State Pittsburg has been the chief sufferer. The number of killed and wounded cannot yet be accurately stated—the former may reach to a score or more, and the latter over one hundred.

—Notwithstanding three distinct statements from Mr. Tilden that he could not make the canvass, and, therefore, would not accept the Democratic Presidential nomination, some of the party papers still affect to believe that the matter is in doubt. The Brooklyn *Eagle* says there is a painful lack of frankness and positiveness about Mr. Tilden's attitude on the question, and it calls upon him to make his intentions known unmistakably.

—The annual banquet of the Iroquois Club, a Democratic organization of Chicago, occurs on the 15th inst. Congressman Morrison is announced as the principal speaker. The gathering is looked forward to by Democrats to be one of the most important political events of the year.

THE CINCINNATI RIOTS.

CINCINNATI, April 1.—The following is the substance of an editorial in the *Commercial-Gazette* of to-day, which is an accurate presentment of the situation here, and has attracted much attention:

"The time has come for taking an account for salvage for three days' destruction and terror. First, we have saved our jailful of murderers. We have killed forty-five innocent men, and wounded and maimed 145 more—all to save our jailful of murderers. We have burned our fine court house, with records of three-quarters of a century, creating confusion which a whole generation will not suffice to settle. But what is that by the side of a jailful of murderers saved from popular excitement? We have converted a just popular impulse against the prostration of law before crime into a war between an unorganized people, incensed to acts of blind vengeance against the authorities who killed them to protect the murderers. We have lost all, but not our jailful of murderers, not having saved even our honor. The reign of law and order is restored in Cincinnati—that law and order which makes murder the safest trade, and which has made impotent the administration of law against crimes of atrocity. We have vindicated all practical forms and rules and traps and tricks which make the trial of a murderer a farce and degrade the judiciary to the sole end of having known and proved murderers saved from conviction, and of promoting the trade of criminal lawyers. Is any citizen of Cincinnati content with this salvage except the jailful of murderers, and the criminal class, and the criminal lawyers? Is there a decent citizen who feels that these slain citizens should be infamously buried as malefactors, while the jailful of murderers are to be held innocent till after an exhaustion of all means to put witnesses out of the way and to fix justice, and of every trick of law they shall have been convicted?

"However unfortunate their action, the mass of men that moved from the meeting at Music Hall to the jail and began an attack upon it were moved by an impulse on the side of justice and law against the reign of crime before which the law had become impotent. Unthinking persons speak of such popular impulse as a crime, forgetting that the right to protect itself against crime is a right of society and is conferred by it on its agents, and that society does not lose its rights because its agents have become impotent. The movement was a terrible mistake because it was made by a sudden impulse, without organization or plan or material. Let the sober judgment of the public keep a just discrimination between the first impulse of the people and the subsequent acts of blind vengeance of a crowd maddened by bloodshed. This affair is wholly different from any other conflict between rioters and authorities in this country and must not be judged by any of them. It was not of workmen against workmen and against the property of great corporations which were trying to get along without them. Nor was it like the riots against the draft. Those were riots against the law, justice, public sentiment and property. But this began in an uprising of the people on the side of justice, and law and order, where the administration of the law had failed to serve the public safety. The feeling which suddenly took an impulse of movement was felt by all of the law abiding citizens. Ill judged as it was in acting without organization or deliberation in a city where the means of supporting the regular authority can so quickly be summoned, the feeling which moved it was a true representation of healthy public sentiment. Neither experience, observation nor public discussion has taught the people of Cincinnati that the administration of criminal law is on the side of justice, law and order. They have seen that its chief end is to give immunity to murderers. The Berner verdict is but an incident in this failure of justice. The odious verdict in the Berner trial is not so bad as that imbecile quibbling of the Supreme Court, which twice set aside the verdict of murder in the McHugh case.

"The feeling of the mass that stood before the jail Friday night was that which pervaded the whole people. Its action was mistaken, but its feeling was no crime, for it was the public sentiment. Not before in America has there been such an array of people and justice on one side and of police force and military support on the other. Such an array was most deplorable. To fire into such a people for the protection of murderers against justice, was a fearful thing to command. Against a popular mass, having no worse impulse than justice against murderers, there was no call to take desperate hazards of troops, as of the public safety, or of property. Who does not now wish that the militia had not been called into the jail? Who would not gladly exchange the present situation for one in which the men who first attacked the jail had taken out and hanged every man-slayer? The rational probability is that they would have stopped with the execution of a few of the most notorious murderers.

"As the case now stands, justice and law and order are not restored. That abandonment of law which is responsible for the uprising of the criminal class turned this into an opportunity for arson and pillage. The citizen soldiers simply obeyed orders, as they were bound to do under severe penalties. They are not objects of any rational resentment. The sentiment of justice and law and order is now enlisted on the side of the authorities in putting down that which at the beginning was its own representative. Public sentiment, which has long been indignant at the failure of the courts to administer justice and at their degradation to the trade of the criminal lawyer, has now the addition of lasting resentment for the slaughter of innocent citizens to save a jailful of murderers."

—In 1883 the houses built in London and its suburbs numbered 28,310, forming 508 new streets and one new square, covering a distance of seventy-five and one-half miles.

TAGGING SALMON.

"The Progress of Fish Culture," is set forth in the April *Century*, with numerous pictures and drawings, by Fred Mather, who describes as follows the method of marking fish: "In the mode of obtaining salmon eggs, a great step in advance was made by Mr. Atkins, on the Penobscot, when, instead of depending on the accidental capture of salmon with ripe eggs, he found that he could keep the fish in pens, in fresh water, until their spawn ripened, and thus could obtain a hundred fold more that had been got before. At Bucksport, Maine, after the eggs are taken from the salmon, a metal tag with a number on it is attacked to the posterior part of the first dorsal fin. A record is kept of the sex, length, and weight of each fish, and the date of its liberation, thereby showing what growth is made up to the time of its second capture. A reward is offered for the return of these tags accompanied by statements of the time and place of capture, the weight of the fish, and other information. A female salmon, liberated at Bucksport, November 10, 1875, which weighed sixteen pounds after spawning, was captured two years later, and was found to have grown a foot in length, and to have increased eight and a half pounds in weight. Mr. Buckland also marked salmon by punching holes in the second dorsal fin with a conductor's punch, but we have no records of their subsequent capture and rate of growth."

THE POPE TO LEAVE ROME.

Leo XIII. has notified one of the faithful (Emperor Francis Joseph, of Austria) that "there are reasons which induce him to leave Rome at a more or less early date," and while aware that his decision will have "serious consequences to Christendom," he is yet "bound to carry out his intentions." To a great many people it seems probable that the Pope will remove from Rome about the same time that the New York Stock Exchange moves up town, and it must be admitted by all that he leaves the time for the abandonment of "the Eternal City" very indifinite. It may be assumed that he will conclude to stay if King Humbert makes generous concessions, unless he has determined to practically maintain the proposition he put forth a few days ago, that "the co-existence of two governments in Rome is inadmissible." His neglect to name Malta as the future seat of the Papal throne excites speculation as to whether he may not come to America, a country in which he admits that the Vatican contends with no inequitable restrictions. But his letter to Francis Joseph suggests that Vienna may become the Vatican city, for Austria, unlike Germany, contains a strong majority of Roman Catholics.—*N. Y. Mail.*

—While Samuel McDaniels was trudging along behind his plow on his farm at Island Shoals, Ga., a fortnight ago, he turned up a jug which had evidently been buried a great many years. He pried the stopple out, and found some rare old brandy. An hour later Samuel lay on his back in the ploughed field, with the jug in one hand, his hat in the other, and a serene smile upon his face. Not a drop of brandy remained in the jug. His mother, observing that the horses had stood in one place for a long while, went out into the field and gazed with anger at her son. Then, in a rage, she seized a huge stone which lay hard by, and with it shattered the jug. It proved to be a double-decked jug. The upper half had held some of the brandy for which the lamented grandfather of Samuel had been famed, and the lower half was packed solid with rows of musty $5 gold pieces. It had been buried by the grandfather. He was killed suddenly by an accident, and no one knew of the buried treasure.

—The Sacred elephant imported by Mr. P. T. Barnum, from Burmah, arrived on Friday. "Toung Taloung," or "Gem of the Sky," as his name signifies, is of a light slate color, and stands 7½ feet at his shoulders and 8 feet from the middle of his back to the ground. He has a large pink splash on his forehead, which extends over his eyes and half way down his trunk. His ears, which are of a peculiar triangular shape, are edged with the same flesh colored pink, and mottled in large spots, and his breast and shoulders are likewise spotted. The under side of his trunk is also flesh colored. His eyes are of a dark, greenish color, with a ring of sapphire blue about the pupils, and his tusks are a beautifully shaped pair of milk-white ivory, tapering gracefully to a needle point. His toe nails are as white as his tusks. He is fifteen years of age and will continue to grow for the next fifteen years.

—If the matter is of national importance, why does not somebody invite an eminent physician to make a professional examination of Mr. Tilden, and give us a diagnosis of the case, that we can rely upon? Several physicians might be better than one. If they agreed, their report could be filed till after the presidential election; if they disagreed, the discussion could be transferred from the political to the medical journals. What with candidate making and candidate marring, all of us who are interested in politics will have too much to do this year to be able to give much time and space to facts and fictions about Mr. Tilden's physique.—*Boston Advertiser (Rep.)*

POISONOUS PORK.—Ten persons partook of some raw pork in Westmoreland county, Pa., last week, and all became very sick shortly after. One of the ten has since died, and seven others, including a whole family of six persons, were at last accounts in a precarious condition. Two of the victims are convalescent.

Five negro children died from eating pork on a plantation in Glynn county, Ga., last week. The children lingered several hours in great pain before death relieved them.

—Mr. Blaine receives eighty cents a volume royalty for his book. It is said that about 100,000 volumes already have been ordered, so that the writer is sure of $80,000 for his year's work.

—Perhaps the finest office building in the world is now being erected at Nassau and Liberty streets, New York City. It is a mass about 180 feet square and thirteen stories high. It contains nearly two hundred offices of from one to half a dozen rooms, and the tenants will be favored mortals. The elevators take but one minute to rise to the thirteenth story, and their movement can not be felt when your eyes are closed. From the six or seven upper floors the whole of New York and both rivers are in view. Every office is heated by steam, lighted by incandescent electric lights, and furnished with hot and cold water. The top floor is fitted up as a complete hotel, containing a large restaurant, where many of the 1000 inhabitants of the building will take their meals; a reading and writing room, a complete library with librarian, telegraph office, telephone exchange and a large number of bedrooms for men detained down town all night—the first building in the city in which this convenience has been offered. A busy man could live for months in it without going outside. He would have his choice of banks, of insurance companies, of businesses, of restaurants, and of bedrooms right there under that one roof.

—Explorer Stanley is thus photographed by a traveler, who recently encountered him on the Congo: Here he was, seated on his camp chair, his pipe in his mouth and a semi-circle of grinning kinglets squatted in front of him, some of them smoking long stemmed little bowled pipes in complacent silence, and others putting many questions as to his recent journey to Europe, and receiving his replies with expressions of incredulous wonder, tapping their open mouths with their hands. Stanley sat benignly chatting and smoking, his face lighting up with amusement at their naive remarks, while the bearing of his head still retained that somewhat proud carriage which inspired these African chieftains with a real respect for his wishes and a desire to retain his friendship.

—The Berlin correspondent of the Belgian *Echo du Parlement* discredits the statement widely made of late that a reduction in German Armaments is probable. "Were Germany to reduce her forces she would be depriving herself of that which gives her a sort of political supremacy on the Continent." He adds that when the subject of a partial disarmament is mentioned before Von Moltke he is in the habit of getting up and going away, not to waste time in useless talk. Russia's renewed good understanding with Germany may, however, enable the former to withdraw some troops from the German frontier, and any saving in consideration for Russia.

—The *Nevada Enterprise* publishes extracts from letters from a number of men who went to the new Cœur d'Alene gold fields, and who depict great suffering and privation as the results of the rush. A few beans and a slice of bread, with a bit of bacon, constitute a meal, for which $1 was charged. The temperature was very cold, the ground buried beneath snow, and no chance to even examine the country. One man, said by the *Enterprise* to be a well known commercial traveler, stated that while one hundred men were going daily to the fields, sixty were daily coming out.

—The Duchess of Edinburgh, when in the cage of the House of Commons the other night, finding things dull, and having often heard of the inspiriting effect of the interposition of the Irish members, expressed a desire to hear Mr. Healy speak. Some objections were gently offered, but, the Duchess being imperative the command was absolutely conveyed and received with a smile. She seemed utterly amazed that things were not as at an ordinary theatre, and that the Hon. M. P. did not burst into speech.

—On a recent occasion when King Oscar, while in the Norwegian capital, desired to meet his Swedish ministers in cabinet council, he took a train from Christiana and just across the boundary met his ministers, took them into his private carriage and with the train speeding over Swedish ground held the council then and there. It is, say the Swedish papers, probably the only instance on record of a king's having presided over a council of his ministers on a railroad train.

—Mr. E. Stone Wiggins predicted for Friday, March 27, a terrible storm and cyclone, and warned skippers on the Atlantic coast to take precautions against the storm. The day proved to be the mildest and loveliest of the season, thus far, and if the results would always be similar, we wish Mr. Wiggins would continue to predict storms and cyclones for the remainder of the spring and summer.

—Twenty-five families left Pittsburgh on the 1st of April for Seattle, Washington Territory, to make it their future home. The foreign immigration, which is crowding them out of their trades and giving employers an opportunity to reduce wages, is given as the reason of their seeking a new home. Several hundred more will follow if the reports from the present colony prove favorable.

—The inhabitants of Miamisburg, O., are spending the pleasant evenings in their graveyard witnessing the appearance and disappearance of a genuine ghost. Clubs and guns have been used on the spectre, but it rather enjoys being clubbed and shot. The people of the town are now exhuming the bodies in the cemetery to get at her ghostship.

—As an indication of the saloon power in Chicago the Citizens' League has just issued a circular showing that in Chicago there are 3777 saloons, or one to every 35 families; 313 bakers, or one to every 470 families; 716 butchers, or one to every 205 families; and 1603 grocers, or one to every 89 families.

—Mr. Tilden told ex-Senator Gordon recently that he would not accept the Presidential nomination if it were tendered him.

HOW TO COOK WATER.

I must tell you the old story of how the late Charles Delmonico used to talk about the new hot water cure. He said the Delmonicos were the first to recommend it to guests who complained of having no appetite. "Take a cup of hot water and lemon and you will feel better," was the formula adopted and the cup of hot water and lemon juice in it take away the insipity. For this anti-bilious remedy, the caterers charged the price of a drink of their best liquors—twenty-five cents or more—and it certainly was a wiser way to spend small change than in alcohol. "Few people know how to cook water," Charles used to affirm. "The secret is in putting good, fresh water into a neat kettle, already quite warm, and setting the water to boiling quickly, and then taking it right off for use in tea, coffee or other drinks, before it is spoiled. To let it steam and simmer and evaporate until the good water is all in the atmosphere, and the lime and the iron and dregs only left in the kettle—bah! that is what makes a great many people sick, and is worse than no water at all." Every lady who reads this valuable recipe of a great and careful cook should never forget how to cook water.—*New York Letter in Chicago Evening Journal.*

ANOTHER FILIBUSTERING EXPEDITION TO CUBA.

Notwithstanding all denials at Washington it now appears that a filibustering expedition against Cuba has been organized at Key West and has got safely to sea. The United States revenue cutters, as well as the alleged naval vessels, were somewhere else at the critical moment, and although two or three of the former are making a great show of trying to catch the marauders, it is doubtful if they even get in sight of them.

While it is not probable that the little band of filibusters will accomplish anything more serious than to furnish their own bodies as targets for Spanish bullets, it is discreditable to the United States authorities that they were not prevented from sailing at all. The United States have enough wrongs of their own to redress, without attempting, either directly or indirectly, to redress those of other nations, and until our government can prevent the successful organization of piratical excursions, it falls far short of the effectiveness which a government of its pretensions should possess.—*Phil. Times.*

A WILY FOX.—A fox in Oxford, Maine, was chased all one forenoon, so says an exchange, by a valuable hound for which $100 had lately been refused. When the rumble of a train was heard, the fox took to the railroad track. As soon as the locomotive swung around a curve the fox, who was ahead of the train, seemed to give out.—"The poor fox," said the engineer, "could hardly drag one leg after the other. It staggered along a few yards and then fell all in a heap, quivering as if in the agonies of death. Rousing to one last despairing effort by the nearing cries of the hound, it rose to its feet, staggered wildly, and fell all in a heap right in front of the engine. The dog was about to grab it, when suddenly the fox gave a tremendous jump, passing over one corner of the cow catcher out of danger. The unwary hound was caught and ground to pieces beneath the wheels of the on-rushing train." "That darned fox," added the fireman, "actually looked around and grinned as the train passed." Then the fox trotted calmly away, evidently seeking for another $100 hound to decoy beneath the death wheels.

THE LOST RIVERS OF IDAHO.—One of the most singular features in the scenery of the Territory of Idaho is the occurrence of dark, rocky chasms, into which large streams and creeks suddenly disappear and are nevermore seen. These fissures are old lava channels produced by the outside of the molten mass cooling and forming a tube, which, on the fiery stream becoming exhausted, has been left empty, while the roof of lava duct, having at some point fallen in, presents there the opening into which the river plunges and is lost. At one place along the banks of the Snake, one of these rivers reappears gushing from a cleft high up in the basaltic walls, where it leaps a cataract into the torrent below. Where this stream has its origin, or at what point it is swallowed up is unknown, though it is believed that its sources are a long way up in the north country. Besides becoming the channels of living streams, these lava conduits are frequently found impacted with ice masses which never melt.—*Ex.*

—Mr. Manning, of Fort Worth, Texas, owns the smallest pair of twins on record. The eldest when born weighed about one and a quarter pounds and the other about five and a half pounds. The smaller of the two could have been placed in a glass tumbler with ease. Its legs are not as large as a man's index finger, and its length would not exceed that of the entire hand.

—Women have already obtained some of their rights in the Isthmus of Panama. It is a common custom for them to walk along the streets, smoking long, slender cigars. They also gather in the public markets at early sunrise, and while smoking exchange the news of the day. As there are few newspapers in Panama, this custom appears to meet a public want.

—There is much uncertainty as to the course the Prohibitionists in Wisconsin will pursue. They are supposed to number 15,000, all of them former Republicans, and, if they act independently, can throw the State over to the Democrats. The Republicans will take a conservative course, and try and keep the organization intact.

—Dr. W. F. Broch, an eccentric old bachelor of Easton, who died recently, left $60,000 for the erection of a monument over his grave. He also left $10,000 for a brass band to bear his name, and this band upon each anniversary of his death is to play a dirge at his grave. To a few relatives he left very small sums.

—The expression of opinion at the meeting of the soldiers in Springfield, Ill., last week on battle flag day made it evident that they are practically solid for Senator Logan as a presidential candidate. The only division of sentiment apparent was in favor of General Sherman.

—The first tapestry panel entirely worked by Englishmen was recently finished at the Royal Tapestry Works, Windsor, and was bought by the Queen Victoria. It is in old Arras style, and represents Balmoral Castle.

—Governor Crosby, of Montana, states that the greatest destitution prevails among the Indians in that territory, many of them being on the verge of starvation.

—It is estimated that the reduction of the public debt for the month of March will be about $15,000,000.

—The New York *World* of last week publishes in a column what is certainly an "astounding record" of one week's crimes for boys in or under their 'teens. Three highway boys garote and rifle a boy victim on the steps of a Philadelphia church. Three masked robbers, aged respectively fourteen, fifteen and sixteen, rob a peddler on the highway in Schuylkill county, Pa.: they had been reading dime novels, and took this means to get funds in order to go West and emulate Jesse James. Six little burglars, the oldest twelve, the youngest nine, are arrested in Paterson, N. J.; they constitute a regularly organized gang, and when arrested were on their way from a cheap theater. Two gangs are discovered in Quincy (the State is not given:) one a "Jesse James" gang, the other a "Billy the Kid" gang, organized for the purpose of systematic robbery in the town; both gangs are made up of boys belonging to the public school. A gang of sixteen, in age from twelve to sixteen, with a "den" in a cellar, and a "patois" of their own, is arrested in Boston; three other similar gangs in South Boston, Lowell and Salem, respectively;—we need not go on. All these are, according to the *World*, included in the record of ten days' arrests. The crime school in America is prolific; and the public school does nothing to counteract it. In most instances these juvenile desperadoes are members of or graduates from the public school. The moral is plain; America cannot afford to leave the moral education of her children to either the home or the Sunday school. She cannot safely teach her boys to read, and then leave them to select their own literature without guidance. This batch of crimes is a natural result of teaching boys, ungoverned at home and untaught by church or Sunday school, how to read, without teaching them what to read. It is high time that we added another R to our public school curriculum, and made them four instead of three; to Reading, 'Riting, and 'Rithmetic we must add the knowledge of Right and 'Rong.—*Christian Union.*

—A lady who knew Mr. Blaine in his boyhood at Washington, Pa., relates in the *Commercial Gazette*, of Pittsburg, that all the Blaine family were fond of company except James. "I never knew him," she says, "to enter the parlor when any one was there. His idea was a book and he would read anything he could get his hands on. I had been going there a long time before I met him. I knew there was a 'Jim,' but he had never come within range of my vision. I recollect the first day I ever saw him. I was going to his mother's and he was coming down the steps as I approached. There were four or five steps and he was down before I started up, and he turned to look, walking one way with his eyes another, until his foot caught on a cellar door. He went down full length, and the books he was carrying were scattered in every direction. I had reached the top of the steps in time to see him fall, and I stood and laughed immoderately; laughed until he had good cause to grow angry. He got up blushing, but took my bad behavior good-naturedly. At that age I never saw him look like anything. His hobby for books told on him, and his whole appearance said that he was a study. He was just at that age when boys can't be made to look nice. As he grew older and began to fill out he became more careful and looked better. When he went South, and about the time that he was married, he was as well dressed as any of the young men, and was beginning to give promise of developing into the fine-looking gentleman he is now."

The *Bad Lands Cowboy* is the rather unprepossessing title of a new paper that has been started in Dakota, not to publish, as might be suspected, literature of the revolver and bowie, but, as its introductory ambitiously states, to become the "leading cattle paper of the Northwest." Its proprietor and editor is the Marquis de Mores, son of the Duc de Vallombrosa.

HAS A TERRITORY ANY RIGHTS?

The question whether a territory has any rights which Congress is bound to respect is becoming a grave one. The fact remains that a portion of the people of the Northwest, exceeding in number the population of more than one of our admitted states, petition in vain for the slightest recognition of what are commonly called the inalienable rights of citizenship. So far from receiving assent to their moderate, just and reasonable demands, they are not even placated with a promise that the right will be executed at any date reasonably near at hand. The Harrison bill is impatiently shoved aside to make room for debate upon something out of which political capital can be made; the people are told that the interests of party and the equal division of states at the next election must be conserved before anything else can be thought of; and when all this has been submitted to, still they are not solaced by any definite prospect of receiving their due even in the future, while the lightest relief that they may ask from the embarrassments entailed by the refusal of Congress to act in their behalf is readily and almost contemptuously denied. There are few chapters in recent congressional history more discreditable than that which relates the treatment of the people of Dakota at the hands of the nation's representatives.—*St. Paul Pioneer Press (Rep.)*

Levy, the cornet player, is writing an account of his life which he proposes to publish this summer. There are probably few musical artists who have travelled more extensively than he, who have met more people who are worth hearing about, or who have had more interesting experiences. He came here first with Parepa Rosa and under the management of that wonderfully clever theatrical man, Bateman. After that he became associated with Fisk, travelled to Russia and did Australia. A simple narrative of his adventures certainly should prove interesting, and if he adds to them, as it is reported he will add, a brief account of the complications which, I am given to understand, were scarcely more than hinted at in the court proceedings last year, the book will undoubtedly have a large sale.

—Mr. Gladstone recently gave an illustration of the methods of faggot-vote manufacturing in Scotland. He said: "I have in my possession a photograph of a hereditament of a single structure, not very imposing in itself, occupied by a single person, and conferring one occupation franchise, but held by forty-five owners, every one of whom stands upon the register in virtue of his forty-fifth part of this building, which only qualifies a single occupation-voter." The building, it is said, is at Parsons Green in Midlothian.

—John Bright has written a letter to a Providence, R. I., institution in which he says: "Europe is a great camp, all its nations are armed as if each expected an invasion from its neighbors."

—*Progress* speaks a good word for the dude. They are certainly more deserving of praise than the "toughs," and the police would have less to do if the latter could be exchanged for the former.

—The Philadelphia spiritualists, who have been holding a camp meeting at Neshaminy Falls Grove every summer, are looking for a new site for their camp along the Delaware bay.

MISCELLANEOUS

—The heat in New South Wales in December is reported to have exceeded anything known for this last quarter of a century. Not only were stock dying in all directions from the effects of the intense heat and consequent drought but the very birds of the air were dropping dead from the leafless branches of the trees. At Bourke the thermometer on January 6 registered 120 degrees Fahrenheit in the shade, and in some places a temperature as high as 120 degrees was recorded. Bush fires were frequent, and the air was laden with smoke, alternating with dense clouds of dust. The heat was so intense that it hardly needed the sparks from the railway engine to set fire to the parched grass and grain. Empty bottles and pieces of glass were enough to focus the sun's rays and cause conflagration.

—An English Judge, having received an intimation that a man he had sentenced to death wished particularly to see him, went to his cell, when the man said: "I stole your watch years ago. You were looking into a print shop in the street." "Yes," said the Judge; "but I always wondered how the thing was done, because I particularly valued the seals which were hanging from the fob, and kept my hand on them." "You did, save for an instant, when I tickled you with a straw behind the ear." He went on to explain that the watch was such a peculiar one, the name being embossed on it, that they had been afraid to sell it, and said, "If you get me ink and paper I can give you a letter which will enable you to recover it." And the Judge did recover it.

—Kaiser William, King George of Greece and King Christian of Denmark will meet this summer in Wiesbaden, where King George will attend the baths, by advice of his physician. The Greek paper *Nea Himera* states that rooms have been secured for the three princes in the hotel at Wiesbaden.

—The mines of the Black Hills in Dakota have mined and milled 1,521,037 tons of good ore, yielding $10,434,110, or an average of $5.78 per ton. The mines paid in dividends to the shareholders $3,142,501.

—His Imperial Highness Prince Haru, the only surviving child of the Emperor of Japan, having almost reached the age of seven years, is having a separate palace built for his occupancy.

—The police of Leipsic have discovered dynamite bomb shells in a densely crowded building.

—The first through party from the City of Mexico of the Mexican Central Railway arrived in Chicago Friday morning, having made the run from the City of Mexico in five days.

—Anthony O'Donnell, of Pittsburg, will shortly enter suit against the Guion Steamship Company for $100,000 damages. He alleges that his wife died from neglect while en route to America in the steamship Arizona.

—The late H. B. Hurlbut, of Cleveland, left an estate worth about $7,400,000. His art collection, worth about $200,000, probably will go to the city of Cleveland, and $200,000 more to the city Hospital. Mrs. Hurlbut will receive the bulk of the property.

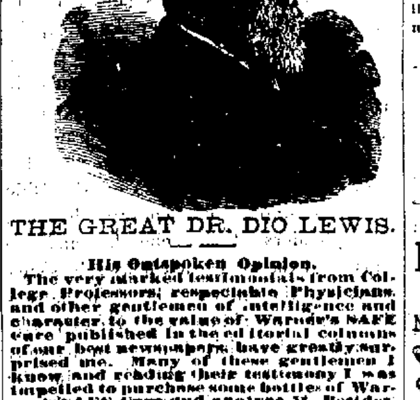
—Mr. Gatling, of the Gatling gun fame, is described as "a benevolent looking old gentleman, with snowy hair and whiskers. He is slightly deaf, wears gold-rimmed spectacles and talks about his wholesale slaughtering machine as unconcernedly as though it were merely an improved hay-rake."

—The nitro glycerine house of the Repauno Chemical Works at Thompson's Point, Pa., exploded Saturday morning and six men were killed; among them Lamott Dupont, vice President of the company. The disaster is supposed to have been caused by too much heat being generated by the nitric acid.

—President Bascom, of the State University of Wisconsin, which is situated in the city of Madison, says that the students of the University are exposed to many temptations in that city, and he calls upon the civic authorities to do something to make Madison more moral. Many young men he says, have been ruined during their connection with the University. He calls especially for the enforcement of the law regulating the sale of intoxicating liquors.

—Democratic organs in the West are saying that the logic of events counsels the party to look to that section for its presidential candidate. And the Memphis *Appeal* threatens that, if the Democratic congressmen from Pennsylvania refuse to abide by the decision of the caucus and support the Morrison bill and the party press of New York City continues to make war on the measure, both candidates on the Democratic national ticket will be taken from the West.

☞ Papillon Cough Cure does not contain any drugs or chemicals; it is purely vegetable. It cures Whooping Cough, Bronchial Cough, or tickling in the throat, and Winter Cough so prevelant in older people. For sale in Bristol by Serrill Douglass.

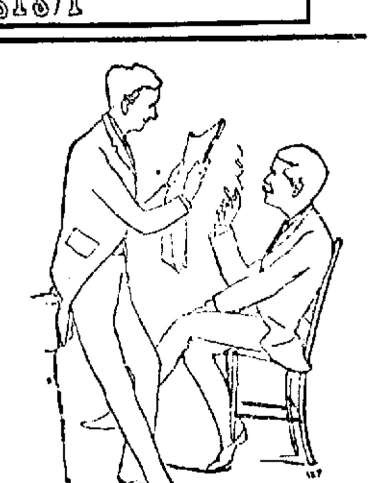


THE GREAT DR. DIO LEWIS.

His Outspoken Opinion.

The very marked testimonials from College Professors, respectable Physicians, and other gentlemen of intelligence and character, to the value of Warner's SAFE Cure, published in the editorial columns of our best newspapers, have greatly surprised me. Many of these gentlemen I know, and reading their testimony I was impelled to purchase some bottles of Warner's SAFE Cure and analyze it. Besides, I took some, swallowing three times the prescribed quantity. I am satisfied the medicine is not injurious, and will frankly add that if I found myself the victim of a serious kidney trouble I should use this preparation. The truth is, the medical profession stands dazed and helpless in the presence of more than one kidney malady, while the testimony of hundreds of intelligent and very reputable gentlemen hardly leaves room to doubt that Mr. H. H. Warner has fallen upon one of those happy discoveries which occasionally bring help to suffering humanity.

Dio Lewis



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OAK WOOD, Dry and Nicely Split for kindling.

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TRY THE AMBER SOAP.

The best and cheapest for family use. Sold by the principal stores of the town, or by the box at the factory.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD

On and after November 18, 1883.

MAIN LINE.

Trains leave Broad Street Station.

*Daily. §Daily, except Sunday.
°New York and Chicago Limited," of Pullman Palace Cars .... *11.25 a m
Fast Line, Pittsburg and the West .... *11.10 a m
Western Express .... *9.10 p m
Pacific Express West .... *11.20 p m
Harrisburg Express .... *4.30 a m
Niagara Express .... §7.40 a m
Watkins Express .... §11.10 a m
Erie Mail and Buffalo Express, daily except Saturday, on Saturday runs to Renova. 11 20 p m
Kane Express .... §7 40 a m
Renova Express .... §11 10 a m
Martinsburg Express .... §4.30, 7.10 and 11.10 a m
Chambersburg and Hagerstown Express .... §4.30 4.50 and 11.10 a. m., daily, 11 20 p. m. For Chambersburg only, 5.40 p. m.
Shenandoah Valley Railroad every week-day at 7.40 a. m. and New Orleans Express, via Luray and Chattanooga, daily at 11 20 p. m.
Harrisburg and York Express .... §5 40 a m
Mail Train .... *7.00 a m
Harrisburg Accommodation .... §2 14 p m
York and Hanover Express .... §7.40 a m
York, Hanover and Frederick Express .... §11.10 a m
Columbia and York Accommodation .... §4.40 p m
Parkesburg Train .... §11 45 a. m. and §5 45 p m
Downingtown Accommodation, 6 10 and 7 15 a m and 0.45 p. m. On Sunday at 7.45 a. m. 3 45 and 8 15 p. m.
West Chester Express, 7.40 a. m., 4.40 and 5.40 p. m. Accommodation, 6.10 and 11.45 a. m., 2.14, 4.15, 5.15, 5.45, 6.45, 7.45, and 11.45 p. m. On Sunday, 7.45 and 11.45 a. m., 1.15, 5.15 and 10.15 p. m.
Phoenixville, via Frazer, Express, 7.40 a. m., 2.14 and 5.40 p. m., every week day.
Trains Arrive: From Pittsburg, 4.05 and 7.50 a. m., 6.15 and 7.25 p. m. daily, 4.26 a. m., except Monday. From Erie, Buffalo and Williamsport, 7.50 a. m. Daily, except Monday. From Lock Haven, 3.15 p. m. daily, except Sunday. From Watkins, Elmira and Williamsport, 7.25 p. m., daily, except Sunday.

Sleeping car tickets can be had at Broad and Chestnut Streets, 838 Chestnut Street, and Broad Street Station.

Time cards and full information can be obtained at the stations and at the following

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No. 838 Chestnut Street.
S. E. cor. Broad and Chestnut,
No. 116 Market Street,
No. 4 Chelton Ave., Ger'ntown,
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CHAS. E. PUGH, General Manager.
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Passenger Agent

NEWPORTVILLE

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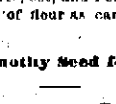

I take pleasure in announcing to my friends and the public generally that my mill has been thoroughly repaired and refitted with all the modern improvements in the machinery line. The PATENT PROCESS for flour has been adopted and gives satisfaction in every respect, and I can offer to the public as fine a grade of flour as can be found in the market.

☞ Prime Timothy Seed for sale.

Wheat, Oats and Corn Wanted.

☞ Grists ground on short notice.

I. C. FETTER,

Newportville.

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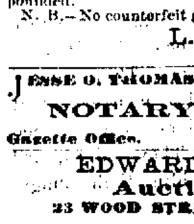
The Oldest and Largest in Bucks County.

Nos. 13 & 15 Mill (Main) Street, Bristol, Pa.



Constantly on hand a large stock of first-class DRUGS, MEDICINES, CHEMICALS, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, Patent Medicines, Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, Varnishes, Dyestuffs, and all kinds of Spices, ground and whole, bought from first hands for cash, and will be sold at low prices. Physicians' prescriptions accurately compounded.

N. B.—No counterfeit goods kept for sale.

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Bristol, Pa.

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The Bucks County Gazette.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON, APRIL 3, 1884.

Entered at the Bristol Post Office as second class matter

PUBLISHERS BULLETIN.

Single copies of the GAZETTE, in wrappers for mailing, at this office Price, three cents

The GAZETTE can be had at Chambers' News Agency, Mill street.

If you like this paper send it to some friend, who may be induced to subscribe. You thus do your friend a favor and oblige us

BRISTOL POST OFFICE.

Arrival and Departure of Mails.

NEW YORK—Arrives 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., and 7 30 P. M. Closes 7 00 and 11 15 A. M., 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

PHILADELPHIA—Arrives 7 00 and 8 45 A. M., and 4 00, 6 and 7 P. M. Closes 5 45 and 10 15 A. M., 2 30, 4 30 P. M.

DOYLESTOWN, NEWTOWN, &c.—Arrives 11 30 A. M. Closes 12 00 M.

OXFORD VALLEY, FALLSINGTON AND EMILIE—Arrives 11 00 A. M. Closes 11 30 A. M.

BY THE WAY, TULLYTOWN, PENN VALLEY AND MORRISVILLE—Arrives 4 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M.

TRENTON—Arrives 10 00 A. M. and 4 00 and 7 00 P. M. Closes 8 00 A. M., and 4 00 and 6 40 P. M.

WILLIAMSTOWN—Arrives 10 00 A. M.

Mails for the West and South go by every Philadelphia mail.

Direct mail for New York City closes at 6 40.

Post Office closes at 8 P. M. Saturday night at 9 30 P. M. W. B. BAKER, P. M.

RAILROAD TIME TABLE.

For Philadelphia.

BROAD STREET STATION—3 42, 5 35, 6 30, 6 54, 7 23, 7 50, 8.10, 8.23, 9 46, 10 58 A. M., 12 50, 1 38, 3 05, 3 21, 4.11, 5.43, 7 06, 7 31, 9.37, 11 20 P. M. Sundays—8 10, 9 00 A. M., 12 25 5 21, 6.08, 7 15, 9 27 P. M.

FOR KENSINGTON STATION—6 53, 7 23, 8 23, 8 46 A. M., 12 56, 3 21, 4 11, 5 43, 7 31 P. M. Sundays 12 25 and 5 24 P. M.

From Philadelphia

BROAD STREET STATION—12 01, 6 06, 6 59, 7 32, 8 30, 10 00, 11 15 A. M., 12 01, 2 00, 3 25, 4 30, 5 00, 5 25, 6 00, 6 02, 6 30, 7 15, 8 00, 11 15 P. M. Sundays—12 01, 7 45, 8 30, 8 45 A. M., 2 00, 6 00 and 8 00 P. M.

FROM KENSINGTON STATION—6 55, 7 45, 8 40, 10 10 A. M., 2 10, 3 30, 4 35, 5 35, 6 10 P. M. Sundays—8 40, 9 00 A. M., 2 15 P. M.

For Trenton

12 01, 1 05, 7 30, 8.32, 9 16, 11 00, 11 56 A. M., 12 48, 2 01, 4.19, 5 24, 5 36, 6 27, 6.12, 7 09, 7 34, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—9 16, 9 49 A. M., 3 00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From Trenton

3 22, 7 56, 6 30, 7 00, 8 00, 9 23, 10 41 A. M., 12 35, 1 20, 2 49, 3 00, 3.50, 5 23, 6 52, 7 10, 9 18, 11 00 P. M. Sundays—2 22 A. M., 12 01, 6.00, 51, 9 18, 11 00 P. M.

For New York

4 5, 7 30, 9 16, 11 56 A. M., 5 36, 6 42, 7 09, 8 36 P. M. Sundays—1 05, 9 16 A. M., 3 00, 7 09, 8 36 P. M.

From New York,

6 20, 8 30, 11 10 A. M., 1 00, 5 00, 7 00, 12 00 night. Sundays—10 00 A. M., 4 00 P. M.

STEAMBOAT TIME TABLE.

JOHN A. WARNER—For Philadelphia, 7 30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 2 00 P. M.

TWILIGHT—For Philadelphia, 3 00 P. M. From Philadelphia 12 M.

SILVER STAR—For Philadelphia, 8 00 A. M. From Philadelphia 2 30 P. M. For Bordentown, 4 30 P. M.

MAID OF KENT—For Philadelphia 7 30 A. M. From Philadelphia, 1 P. M.

SOCIETIES.

Hermann Lodge, 109, K of P. Washington Hall Saturday evenings

Hopkins Lodge 87, I O O F Washington Hall Wednesday evenings

Unity Council, 21, Jr O U A M Mohican Hall Thursday evenings

Mohican Tribe, Imp. O R M Mohican Hall Monday evenings.

H Beatty Post 73 G. A R Mohican Hall Every other Tuesday evening

Bristol Castle, 103, A O K M C Mohican Hall Friday evenings

Bristol Lodge 25, A Y M. Masonic Hall Saturday evenings on or before full moon.

Bristol Division 107, Sons of Temperance Cabeen's Hall Tuesday evenings

Martha Washington Chamber, No 2, O. K F Washington Hall Thursday evenings

H Beatty League, No. 20, L. L. L. Mohican Hall. Every other Wednesday evening.

—The weather is decidedly dead set against the organ grinder.

—There is a plethora of old tomato cans in many of the streets.

—John McGinley, Jr., has started a new grocery store in the Third ward.

—The site for the new foundry and machine shop has not yet been selected.

—A petition is in circulation praying Council for the protection of a more efficient police force.

—Several fine shad have been caught by Bristol fishermen. We heard of some selling at $2 00 each.

—B. F. Barnes has sold his milk route to Mr Appleton, of Pond street, and will go in to the ice business.

—The next quarterly meeting of the Historical Society will be held in Quakertown, Tuesday, April 15th.

—More movings have been made in Bristol this first of April than on any previous occasion for several years.

—The Sunday School anniversary at the Presbyterian church on Sunday last, was much enjoyed by those in attendance.

—Fine and imprisonment await the mischievous youths who transfer signs and carry gates from their proper places.

—Dr. Ferris E. Price, of Pine street, Philadelphia, has rented the Packer property, and will practice his profession here. He is a homœpathist.

—Issacher Ettinger, one of the oldest inhabitants of Emilie died last Monday, aged 79 years. He will be buried in the Bristol Cemetery this afternoon.

—William C. Peirce of Philadelphia, and Joseph Sherman of this place, have gone into partnership in the manufacture of sash, doors, woodenware, etc.

—A sermon to the aged will be delivered in the Bristol Baptist church by the pastor, on Sunday evening, April 6th, at half-past seven o'clock. All are invited

—Capt. Charles H. Fenton purchased on Monday six head of stock cattle from Cornwell Woolston, of Emilie, which averaged 1127 pounds at $6.75 per hundred

—The gale last Sunday did but little damage in Bristol; a tree was blown at George Opdyke's property on Radcliffe street, and some fences and chimneys suffered.

—A temperance meeting at Cabeen's Hall, on Tuesday evening, the 8th inst., at 8 o'clock, will be addressed by Joshua L. Bailey, of Philadelphia. A full house is earnestly solicited to hear an able discourse.

—The schooner Annie E. Stevens, Captain Lewis Tice, went ashore at Promised Land, L. I., yesterday. The New York *Herald* says the prospects for her getting off without injury is good if the wind abates.

—Both legs of William Lightouter, of this place, were crushed by a steam dummy of the Fifth and Sixth Street Line, at Kensington avenue and Clearfield street, on Sunday. He was taken to the Episcopal Hospital.

—The services at the M. E. church last Sunday were well attended. The newly appointed pastor, Rev. William M. Ridgway occupied the pulpit and was listened to with marked attention. He has an easy, graceful delivery, and will doubtless be popular with his people.

—Mr. Edward Worthington has purchased Mr. Butcher's store and stand on Bridge street, Morrisville for a news depot and restaurant.

REPORT OF THE BRISTOL BOROUGH PUBLIC SCHOOLS FOR THE MONTH OF MARCH, 1884.

Wood street building—three departments—two of which contain class rooms.

GRAMMAR SCHOOL—W. L. Delap and Miss Lenore E Davis, Teachers. Number enrolled, 42, average attendance, 37.

PREPARATORY.—Misses Kinsey and Nevegold, Teachers Number enrolled, 61, average attendance, 50, number promoted, 17.

C PRIMARY—Miss Lizzie S. Bailey, Teacher Number enrolled, 45; average attendance, 38, number promoted, 9.

Whole number in building, 148. Average attendance, 125 number promoted, 11

Washington street building—four rooms

SECONDARY—Miss Sarah J Repsher, Teacher—Number enrolled, 52, average attendance, 41, number promoted, 13

A PRIMARY—Miss Virginia A Parker, Teacher Number enrolled, 57; average attendance, 48, number promoted, 18.

B PRIMARY—Miss K. Anna Rumsey, Teacher Number enrolled, 60; average attendance, 47, number promoted, 15

C PRIMARY—Miss Jeanne M. Wel's, Teacher. Number enrolled, 72; average attendance, 52; number promoted 15

Whole number in building 241 Average attendance, 188 Number promoted, 11

Bath street building—eight rooms—three unoccupied.

PREPARATORY—Miss Tillie S. Booz Teachers. Number enrolled 48; average attendance, 38.

SECONDARY—Miss Mary Brady, Teacher. Number enrolled, 38, average attendance, 29

A PRIMARY—Miss Clara A Smith, Teacher. Number enrolled, 50; average attendance, 41, number promoted, 6.

B PRIMARY—Miss Lizzie G Tomlinson, Teacher Number enrolled, 47, average attendance, 37; number promoted, 8

C PRIMARY—Miss Sue A Stutenroth, Teacher Number enrolled, 56; average attendance, 43; number promoted, 7

Whole number in building, 239. Average attendance, 188 number promoted, 21

SUMMARY.—Whole number attending, 628 Average attendance, 501, number promotions, 113. Number colored pupils, 25

W. L. DELAP,
Superintendent Schools.

—The following books have been added to the Bristol Library: "Arius, the Libyon" "Dallas Galbraith," by Mrs R. H. Davis, "Charles O'Malley," and "Tom Burke," by Lever, "The Watches on the Long Ships," by I. F. Cobb, "True Tales for My Grandsons," by Sir Samuel W Baker, "David Elginbrod," by George Macdonald, "Six Girls," by Fannie B. Irving; "The Old Mam'selle's Secret," translated by Mrs. A. L. Wister; "The Jewel in the Lotos," by Mary A. Tickner, "The Bread Winners," "Life at Puget Sound," by Caroline C. Leighton; "Clever Woman of the Family," "Hopes and Fears," "Daisy Chain," "Heart's Ease," "The Trial," and "Dynevor Terrace," by Charlotte W. Yonge; "The Life of Thurlow Weed"—2nd volume. "Addison," English Men of Letter Series, "Portraits of Places," by Henry James, "Creators of the Age of Steel," by W. T. Jeans, "Man, a Primitive First Cause," by Rowland G. Hazard, "Formation of Vegetable Mould," by Charles Darwin also 26 numbers of the Franklin Square Library. Readerships, entitling the holder to one year's privilege of the Library, can be obtained for $1.50.

—At the tearing down of a portion of an old building a few miles from Bristol an old Washington medal and several American and foreign coins were found in a closet in the building by some workmen The medal shows a handsome bust of Washington on one side, with his name around it, and on the other side the following reading: "General of the American Armies, 1775, Resigned Command 1783; Elected President of the United States, 1789; Re-elected, 1793; Resigned, 1797." The American coin is one penny, supposed to be one of the first pennies made in those days. On it are 13 links, representing the States, and in the circle are the words "United States" Inside of the circle is the motto: "We One." On the other side is the date (1774) and the sun, and below the sun is this motto: "Mind You." The other American coins bore the dates 1795 and 1798. The foreign coins bore the dates of 1734 and 1740. The coins are now in possession of Mr. Joseph H. Vanzant, of Bristol.—*Burlington Reporter.*

—A man named James Webster, from New York, called at the residence of Mr. L. H. Dickerson in Langhorne, early on Tuesday evening, and used very insulting language towards him. Mr. Dickerson attempted to put him out of the house, when he drew a knife and attacked Mr. Dickerson with it. Mr. Dickerson defended himself successfully with a chair. Webster was arrested for assault and battery, but was afterward allowed to depart with the understanding that he would keep away from Langhorne in the future.

—The State Superintendent of Education in Pennsylvania complains of the teachers of the public schools that they "are perpetually changing. Year by year they come and go, and gain only a transient acquaintance as they hurry by. . . . They seem almost as pedagogic tramps, not teachers." The low average salary given to teachers, both male and female, in Pennsylvania, may explain their restlessness In one county the average for female teachers is $15.97 a month, and in the city of Philadelphia it is $39.75 a month.

—The steamboat Columbia commenced her trips to Bristol last Saturday, taking the place of the John A. Warner. The Silver Star has relieved the Gem, and the Maid of Kent has been withdrawn from the up-river trade. Capt. George F. Tyley, of the Maid of Kent, has been made captain of the Columbia, and Captain Cone and his son will have an office at Philadelphia and look after the interests of the Delaware Steamboat Company.

—An exchange says: The colored population of Burlington, N. J., is in a state of ferment over what is believed by them to have been an attempt on Wednesday to abduct a lad named Lewis Still, for a subject for vivisection. Three men, it is claimed, endeavored to throw him into a sack. The men escaped, the effort failing. The abductors are popularly surmised to have been medical students Similar attempts, it is claimed, have been made before.

—The *Bucks County Mirror* says "It is a curious fact that wasps' nests often take fire, as is supposed, by the chemical action of the wax upon the material of which the nest is composed. Many of the fires of unknown origin in haystacks and farm buildings may thus be accounted for."

—In Hanover township, Luzerne county, Pa., a prize fight of eighty rounds was fought on Thursday between Billy Jones and William Davis. Both were unable to come to time at the end of the eightieth round. A schoolmistress and twenty children were among the spectators.

—List of letters remaining in the Bristol post office, Wednesday evening, April 2d.—Mrs Frank Barnes, Mrs. Patrick Camel, Mrs. Hugh Doherty, Ellie Gallagher, William T. Huntsman, Mrs. Charlotte M. Hill, C. H. Hanbold, David Hess, James McFadden, Miss Emily Prickett, John Roche, Mrs. Mary Stellman. Postals:—Mrs. Charles E. Aaron, Daniel McGee, James McGinley.

—Before publishing his book, "Study and Stimulants," Mr. A. Arthur Reade sent circulars to a large number of literary men, asking about their habits with respect to the use of alcohol, tobacco, etc., while engaged in literary work. He received 132 replies. Mr. Gladstone found that his "glass or two of claret at luncheon, the same at dinner, with the addition of a glass of light port, was especially necessary to him at the time of greatest intellectual exertion." Canon Farrar believed from experience that "work may be done more vigorously and with less fatigue, without wine than with it." The editor says that no one of those who replied to his questions resorts to alcohol for inspiration. Thirty four abstained wholly from alcohol; 27 used wine at dinner only, 26 used tobacco. Of the latter, only 13 smoked while at work; one chewed, and one took snuff Mark Twain "required 300 cigars a month, which he found sufficient to keep his constitution on a firm basis," and Mr. Ruskin expressed his "entire abhorrence of the practice of smoking."

—The Philadelphia postoffice has been removed into the new building at Ninth and Chestnut. The general appearance of the building is thus described: The structure, which is considered the finest of its kind in the country, has its principal facade on Ninth street, which presents a stretch of nearly 500 feet of solid masonry, with 118 windows, 180 Ionic fluted shafts, and 10 immense dorways, porticoed with large granite columns standing in groups of two at each side. The central part of the front rises to the heighth of five stories, the upper story forming a part of the dome, which is heavy, but not high. This central part is five windows wide down to the great central portico inclosing the three central doors, which have also a window at each side. It projects somewhat beyond the rest of the building. On each side of the centre are three sections, each varying in projection. A special feature of the Ninth street facade is the colossal allegorical group in marble crowning the central pavilion.

The bustling, hurrying man, as a matter of fact, is a poor worker. Too much of his steam is expended kicking up dust. The habit of hurrying and feeling in a hurry is fatal to good work, and diminishes the amount of work a good man can do. The friction is too great. So little of practical value is accomplished that he cannot go home at night with a sweet consciousness of a duty done, of a day's work completed. The men who accomplish most never seem in a hurry, no matter how much they have to do. They are not troubled for lack of time, for they make the most of the minutes by working in a cool methodical manner, finishing each job properly and not expending their nervous force in the bustle. They never complain of overwork, but are more likely to hunt up new work in order to give their faculties more varied employment and to exercise some which are not sufficiently used.—*Herald of Health.*

—Emperor Dom Pedro of Brazil has reigned longer than Emperor William, although he will be only 59 years old in April But he ascended the throne when he was 6 years old, while Emperor William did not get his crown until he was 52. The good Dom Pedro has reigned 53 years, or longer than any other living sovereign. Queen Victoria will complete the 47th year of her reign on June 20.

—Ludovic Halevy, the composer, is 49 years of age, but does not look it. He is lean, grave, pale, taciturn, heavily and darkly bearded, and altogether morose and melancholy looking—in strange contrast to the wit and drollery of the pages to which he has affixed his signature. He has given up his former gay haunts and rollicking companions and lives quietly in the company of his children and his books.

—Rev. Dr. Deems says "Always keep an enemy on hand—a brisk, hearty, active enemy." When a man keeps a demijohn of whiskey on hand—and we can't think of a more active and lively enemy—and his wife discovers the foe and hurls it over the back fence, how can he follow the reverend gentleman's advice? And what should he do about it, Mr. Deems?—*Exchange.*

—Forty-one diplomas were awarded at the annual commencement of the Hahnemann Medical College, at Philadelphia, yesterday. Among the number were three each from Delaware and Maine, two each from Maryland, New Jersey, New York and Vermont, and one each Virginia, Missouri and the District of Columbia. The remainder were from this State.

—Isaac M. Yerkes, a farmer residing near Hartsville, this county, was robbed of $100 at Ninth street and Columbia avenue, Philadelphia, yesterday afternoon when jostled by three men when getting on a train. One of the men was captured, but the money was not recovered.

—Harry Mull, opens a new drug store in Morrisville, in the building long occupied by John Davis, in the same capacity. The taste displayed in its arrangemen and business-like appearance is commendable.

—The Misses Dana, daughters of the late Sylvester Dana, of Morrisville, have purchased a desirable residence on Clinton avenue, Trenton, N. J., and will remove this spring.

—The refining of sugar and molasses, $22,799,614 and the slaughtering and meat packing, $18,551,783, added together make up two-thirds of the entire manufactured product of Jersey City.

—Hannah Uhler, wife of Postmaster Michael Uhler, of Uhlertown, was recently arrested on the charge of opening and withholding letters passing through the mails. After a hearing she was discharged.

☞Our readers will please notice the well known card of the North Second Street "Supply Depot," in the Dry Goods and Staple Notion line, kept by John Moore & Co., in to-day's paper. Perhaps a visit of inspection will pay.

NEWS ITEMS.

—The farmers in Vermont and New Hampshire complain that this is a poor sugar season.

—One department in the Bank of England is lighted by 150 incandescent electric lamps.

—Thomas A. Edison, the electrician, caught a shark during his stay at St. Augustine, Fla.

—Hundreds of young women in New York city earn only forty-five cents a day by making shirts.

—Milwaukee has more saloons in proportion to population than any other city in the country.

—The horse population of the United States is now over 11,000,000, or one to every five persons.

—Fifteen States have already made appropriations for the World's Fair at New Orleans, next winter.

—There is more than usual building in Morrisville this spring, but by no means equal to the demand.

—Mrs. Hannah Simon of Newark, N. J., waltzed ten minutes at the celebration of her 97th birthday.

—The first Japanese ever elected to a civil office in the United States is the City Engineer of Bradford, Pa.

—The French government has presented Queen of Tahiti with a gold medal, in memory of her visit to Paris.

—A Vermont paper chronicles the death of a bride of a year at St. Albans Bay last Thursday at the age of 73.

—A colony of eighty-three people recently left Mount Joy, Lancaster county, Pa., for Dickinson county, Kansas.

—The new fast mail service from New York to the Pacific coast does not cost the Government any more than the former slow service.

—The hillsides near Marshfield, Oregon, were recently strewn with dead robins that perished in the cold and snowy weather of a few weeks ago.

—Living in Paris is now far dearer than London, the octroi, or duty on supplies entering the city being thrice what it was in Louis Philippe's day.

—Warner Williams, formerly of Anamosa, Iowa, died at Anita, Iowa, on Sunday morning. Though only six years of age, his weight was two hundred pounds.

—At Tennille, Ga., last week, Jerry Jenkins, aged 90, and Eliza Brown, aged 93, trembling stood before hymen's alter and pledged their young lives to each other.

—During the twelve years from 1870 to 1882, the number of lives lost by the disasters to British ships was 38,722, of whom 35,660 were crew and 3,062 passengers.

—President Arthur has never played a game of cards in the White House. Before he assumed office, it is said, he was very fond of poker, but since then he has never played it.

—Mr. D. B. Leiter, the Chicago dry goods merchant, and other wealthy capitalists are now negotiating for a great ranch property in the Southwest to cost a million and a half dollars.

—A London newspaper says it is probable that 1,000 members and associates may cross the Atlantic to attend the Montreal meeting of the British Association for the Advancement of Science in August.

—The miners in the Coeur d'Alene region are realizing fortunes if all of the stories told are true. The miners who are working claim to be taking out $40 a day per man. A placer six feet square has already yielded $5,000.

—A Dakota lawyer was recently arrested for stealing wood, but such was the power of his eloquence that he made the jury believe that he was only walking in his sleep, and thought he was placing flowers on the grave of his first wife.

—A curious freak of a recent windstorm at Arcade, N. Y., was the rolling up of cylinders, not balls, of snow, many of which were hollow like a muff. On one farm there were over 100 of these curiosities rolled up as perfectly as though they had been turned in a lathe.

—The report is gaining ground in Tennessee that her late defaulting Treasurer, Marshall T. Polk, is not dead, but is living in Texas. It is said that the coffin in which his body was supposed to have been buried was in reality empty, and was used merely as a blind.

—Dr. Bjornstorm, superintendent of a lunatic asylum at Stockholm, introduced a printing press and some type into the establishment for the benefit of an insane compositor. The other patients became interested in printing, and the Doctor soon gave them a more extensive apparatus. The result is the recent publication of the Doctor's book on "Diseases of the Mind," which was set up, printed, and bound by the patients, and is pronounced a very good piece of work in every respect. It contains 202 pages.

—J. H. Jewett's residence, in Chicago, contains a "Moorish room," that is described in a local paper thus: "It is very luxurious, with its geometrical ceiling, broad divans and Oriental carpets. The wall space on the side is filled by a genuine Cairo lattice window, brought here after a service of two hundred years in the picturesque Egyptian city. The latticed panels swing outward, and its spindles, circles and squares are as perfect as they were two centuries ago. The cedar wood is dark with age, but still retains its delicate spicy fragrance."

—The failure of the rubber firm of Vianna Brothers, of Havre, France, is announced. They have made much money by their long continued control of the world's rubber market. The firm's last attempt to create a corner was met by an organized effort on the part of the manufacturers in this country. The latter agreed to use no rubber until the prices were down, and their determination was so thoroughly put into practice that the would-be monopolists have come to grief. Rubber, which was run up to $1.20 per pound, is now selling at 50 cents or less, and with a downward tendency.

—Superintendent Kerlin, of the Pennsylvania Training School for Feebleminded Children, has been invvstigating the causes of feeble-mindedness in children. Five hundred cases were examined. Of these, fifty-five were of consumptive stock, six were the offspring of paralytics. Ten of the children were descended from insane parents and seventeen from weakminded parents. The parents of thirty-four were nervously disordered, and thirty-eight, or less than 8 per cent. intemperate. The parents of seven of the children had married, being too closely related by blood. Turning from the cause to the effect, the superintendent states that twenty of the children were aphasic, that is, had not the faculty of remembering. Fifteen were afflicted with hydrocephalus, big-headedness, and twenty-four with microcephalus, or smallheadedness. Twenty-nine were victims of St. Vitus' dance, fourteen with brainlesion, and twenty-one with epilepsy. Four of the children were radically insane, and twenty-one belonged to the first grade of imbecility. There are now in Pennsylvania 6,000 imbecile persons, of whom 3,000 are under eighteen years of age.

—Lord Coleridge is delighting his English friends with stories of his American visit, and among them with this. He was at Mount Vernon with Mr. Evarts and, talking about Washington, said: "I have heard that he was a very strong man physically, and that, standing on the lawn here, he could throw a dollar right across the river on to the other bank" Mr. Evarts paused a moment to measure the breadth of the river with his eye. It seemed rather a "tall" story, but it was not for him to be-little the father of the country in the eyes of a foreigner. "Don't you believe it?" asked Lord Coleridge. "Yes," Mr. Evarts replied, "I think it's very likely to be true. You know a dollar would go farther in those days than it does now"

—The report on the sanitary condition of Montreal for 1882 has just been made public. The population is estimated at 144,000; the death rate was equal to 27.1 per 1,000, against 31.8 in the ten preceding years. In these years the lowest rate was 26.9 in 1880, and the highest 37 4 in 1872. The French Canadians constitute more than one-half the population, with them the death rate in 1882 was 32.5 while it was 23.5 among other Roman Catholics, and 18.2 among the Protestants. Of the total deaths among the French Canadians 61.7 per cent. were children. Nearly 24 per cent. of all the deaths were from zymotic or preventable diseases. The municipality is showing much energy in promoting the passage of an adequate health bill.

—Citizens of Delaware who live near the Maryland line protest against the reduction of marriage license fees in the latter State on the ground of protection to home industry. The Wilmington *Every Evening* says: "If the pending Maryland bill goes through, and the price of a marriage license be reduced thereby to the nominal sum of sixty cents in that State, no Delaware clergyman living ... supposed, of course, that we know nothing of Thibet, for we ... will be able to depend upon wedding fees to keep him in shoe blacking." The fee in Delaware is $4.50.

ACKER'S BLOOD ELIXIR guaranteed; will cure all kinds of blood poisoning *inherited* or *contracted*. For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—"What will money do?" asks a writer. Well, it will induce men claiming to be respectable to adulterate and poison nearly every kind of food we eat.

GUARANTEED TO CURE a Cold or Cough—Acker's Celebrated English Remedy Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞Serrill Douglass, Dorrance street, Bristol, is the agent for Papillon Skin Cure, Papillon Cataarh Cure, Papillon Cough Cure, Papillon Blood Cure, which are remedies of superior merit, they are excellent.

HUNDREDS WHILE they owe their life and present good health to Acker's English Remedy for Consumption, Coughs, Colds, &c. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞FOR SALE.—One pair elegant antique andirons, one hundred years old, also, pair beautiful cream cups, sugar bowl, same age, from the William Penn homestead in the Manor. Address J.H., Box 322, Bristol, Pa.

ARE YOU MISERABLE through Indigestion, Sour Stomach, or Constipation? Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets we guarantee will relieve you. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to get pure medicines, fine chemicals, superior perfumery, toilet soaps, hair oil and pomades is at the Dorrance street Drug Store. It is also the place of accuracy, carefulness and low prices, and is conducted by Serrill Douglass, a graduate in pharmacy.

ACKER'S CELEBRATED ENGLISH REMEDY for Coughs, Colds, and Consumption. Sold by us on a guarantee For sale by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

—The shad in the Connecticut river are said to be rapidly decreasing in numbers on account of the pollution of the water. The catch last year was only three-fifths of that of 1882, and one-half of that of 1881.

ERUPTIONS, SORES, PIMPLES, RHEUMATISM are but indicators of impure blood. Acker's Blood Elixir is the remedy. Sold by John K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

☞The place to buy Apples, Oranges, Lemons and other fruits, the place to get butter and eggs and a full line of choice and seasonable groceries is at Captain Charles H. Fenton's corner grocery, corner of Mill and Cedar streets.

ACKER'S DYSPEPSIA TABLETS NEVER FAIL Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

Crescent Tobacco advertisement in another column.

EVERY PROMISE backed by a guarantee, Acker's Dyspepsia Tablets will give immediate relief. Price 25 and 50 cents. Sold by Jno. K. Young, Druggist, 55 Bath street, Bristol, Pa.

MARRIED.

FENNIMORE—HULME.—March 23d, 1884, by Rev. Levi G. Beck, Mr. Benjamin B. Fennimore, of Burlington, N. J., and Miss Rebecca Hulme, of Bristol.

LEIGH—SMITH.—At his residence in Morrisville, March 27th, 1884, by the Rev. M. L. Hofford, Mr. Henry C Leigh and Susie L. Smith, both of Fallsington, Pa

DIED.

MILNOR.—In Trenton, N. J., March 17th, 1884, Mrs. Eliza Milnor, late of Morrisville, aged about 68 years.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

—SPRING GREETING.—

J. WESLEY WRIGHT'S PRIZE REBUS.

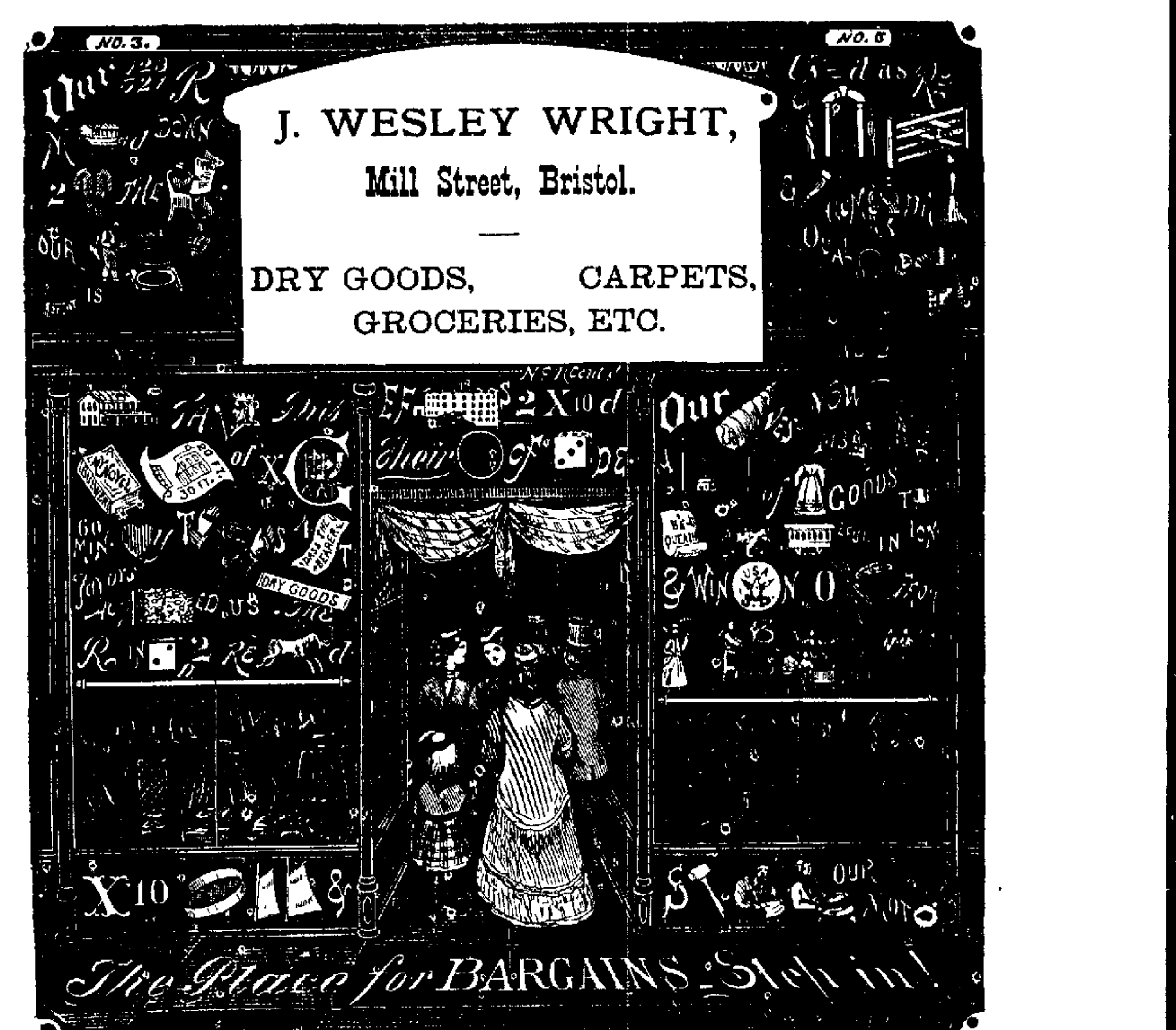
For the entertainment of our numerous friends and patrons we propose to offer the following prizes:

To the *first Lady Customer* who will bring to my store a correct answer to the following Rebus, a fine Silk Parasol, worth $4 00.

To the *first Gentleman Customer*, one hundred pounds good Flour.

To the *first Miss, under sixteen years of age*, a Dress Pattern for herself of any goods of her own selection, from our twenty-five cents a yard Dress Goods.

To the *first School Boy, sixteen years of age, or under*, Cassimere sufficient for a suit of clothes.



Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1871, by CRANE & Co. (Lock Box 360, Indianapolis, Ind), in the office of the Librarian of Congress, Washington.

The answers to this Rebus must be endorsed in sealed envelopes and left at my store, where they will be numbered as received until May 10, 1884, when the envelopes will be opened and prizes awarded.

No family shall be entitled to more than one prize.

WE ARE NOW OPENING A LARGE LINE OF SPRING GOOD D AT VERY LOW PRICES, which we would be pleased to show our customers.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!

Very much under last year's figures.

J. WESLEY WRIGHT,

MILL STREET, - BRISTOL, PA.

1884. "SPRING." 1884.

SPRING is here again with its numerous needs in the Dry Goods department of every family in the land—perhaps some might be well and cheaply supplied by calling on or sending to JOHN MOORE & CO'S well known "Supply Depot" on NORTH SECOND STREET. at all events we should recommend giving them a trial before buying your Spring goods. These have been unusual opportunities for "Cash Buyers" to secure Bargains this Spring of which we have taken advantage and will again dispose of them to "Cash Buyers" at a small advance, thus insuring "Bargains" to our customers not to be had everywhere Our large variety of useful and needful

DRY GOODS AND STAPLE NOTIONS

is too well known to them to ... Almost anything needed for a personal or housefurnishing outfit can be found on our counters When next in the city please give us a call and oblige

JOHN MOORE & CO.,
517 & 519 NORTH SECOND STREET, above Noble, Philadelphia.

ESTATE NOTICE Estate of WILLIAM H PARR, late of Falls township Bucks county, deceased.—Letters of administration on the above estate having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment, and those having claims to present the same without delay to
JAMES W PARR, Administrator,
Tullytown, Bucks county, Pa.

WILLIAM C. PEIRCE,
136 South Third St., Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
Bought and sold on commission.

JOSEPH SHERMAN. WILLIAM C PEIRCE.
SHERMAN & PEIRCE,
Successors to Joseph Sherman,
Manufacturers of
SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,
Fruit Boxes and Wooden Ware in general,
BRISTOL, PA.

NEW ISSUE OF STOCK.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE BRISTOL IMPROVEMENT COMPANY having authorized the issue of 450 shares of additional capital stock of said company, subscriptions will be received for the same at par by Harold Pierce, Treasurer, at the office of the company at Livingston Mills

The stock will be issued under date of July 1st, next. Persons desiring to pay their subscriptions prior to that date will be allowed interest on the same at the rate of six per cent. per annum, for such unexpired time.

By order of the Board.
CHAS. E. SCHEIDE, Secretary.

DE WITT'S GREENHOUSES,
POND STREET, BRISTOL.

WE offer cheaper than can be had elsewhere, A FINE LOT OF TREES, both for the garden and lawn. Also a good assortment of FRUIT TREES. All kinds of BERRY BUSHES and STRAWBERRY PLANTS, CURRANTS, GOOSEBERRIES and RASPBERRIES. The best varieties of GRAPES Our two year old vines are sure to bloom the second year. Now is the best time to set out all of the above. We invite all lovers of FLOWERS to give us a call before Easter, as we have many plants that must be sold to make room for our Spring plants.

DEWITT'S GREENHOUSES,
Pond St. between Walnut and Franklin.

BLACKSMITHING.

THE undersigned would inform the public that he has taken the shop on
CANAL STREET BETWEEN WASHINGTON AND DORRANCE STS.
where he will do all kinds of Blacksmithing. Special attention given to Shoeing
FRANK S. MOSS, Bristol

For Sale.

HOUSES of every size and description. Terms of payment very liberal.
JOSHUA PEIRCE

G. W. ADAMS, Dentist, Bristol, Pa. Patients from a distance send word four days in advance to ensure *immediate attention*. Out of office on Second-day.

A FARM OF 74 ACRES TO LET, Situate on the Philadelphia and Bristol pike, two miles above Holmesburg. Apply to
JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia

FOR RENT. DWELLING HOUSE, No 92 Radcliffe street. Address H. B. BARTOW,
129 South Fifth street, Philadelphia

HOUSE FOR RENT. A four-roomed House for rent, next to Catholic church, possession given April 1. Apply on premises.

A FARM OF 48 ACRES TO LET. Situate on the Bustleton road near Holmesburg. Apply to JAMES DAY,
Holmesburg, 23d Ward, Philadelphia.

DURKEE'S
SALAD
DRESSING.
25 CENTS A BOTTLE.
DR. PURSELL'S DRUG STORE,
S. W COR. MILL AND CEDAR STS,
BRISTOL, PA.

MILK. MILK.

Nestle's Condensed Milk is a superior quality of Swiss Milk, prepared by Henri Nestle, of Vevey, Switzerland. None better, and only 22c. per can. Edward H Foster, Dorrance street.

MILK. MILK.

STEAMBOAT
TWILIGHT.

The Steamer Twilight will leave Chestnut street wharf, Philadelphia, at 12 M for Beverly, Burlington and Bristol, touching at Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leave Bristol at 3 00 P. M. Fare, 25c. Excursion 40c.
Freight taken at low rates
HENRY CRAWFORD, Captain.

Trips Resumed.
THE STEAMBOAT
JOHN A. WARNER,

Will leave Bristol for Philadelphia, at 7.30 A. M., touching at Burlington, Beverly, Riverton, Torresdale and Andalusia. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 2 P. M. Fare, 25c each way, Excursion 40c

STEAMBOAT SILVER STAR.

Leaves Mill street wharf, Bristol, at 8 o'clock A. M. Returning, leaves Arch street wharf, Philadelphia at 2 30 o'clock P M
Fare, 25 cents. Excursion tickets, 40 cents.

Trips Resumed to Trenton.
THE STEAMER
EDWIN FORREST

Will leave Arch street wharf, Philadelphia, touching at Tacony, Torresdale, Beverly, Burlington, Bristol, Florence, Penn's Manor, White Hill and Trenton.

Leaves Arch St wharf.			Leaves South Trenton.		
Friday,	4,	8½ A M	Friday,	4,	12½ P M
Saturday,	5,	9 A M	Saturday,	5,	1 P M
Monday,	7,	10 A.M.	Monday,	7,	2 P M
Tuesday,	8,	10 A M	Tuesday,	8,	2 P M.
Wedn'sday,	9,	10 A M	Wedn'day,	9,	2 P M
Thursday,	10,	10½ A.M.	Thursday,	10,	2½ P M.

Leaves Bristol about one hour and a half after leaving Philadelphia or Trenton.

Fare, Philadelphia to Trenton 40 cts. Excursion 60 cts.

All other places, 25 cts. Excursion, 40 cts.

FOR SALE—AT PRIVATE SALE, SOME FINE OIL PAINTINGS Can be examined at T. C. NEGUS Office, 44 Mill St, Bristol.

FARM FOR SALE.

A FINE FARM OF 166 ACRES belonging to the estate of the late S. Dana, deceased, situate in Falls township within one mile of the Trenton bridge and fifteen minutes walk of Morrisville Station, on the Trenton and Bristol turnpike and lying on both sides of the Pennsylvania R. R., and the Delaware Division of the Pennsylvania Canal. Good land, no better in the county for farming purposes

The improvements are a large stone house in good repair, two rooms and large hall on first floor, three rooms on second floor and large garret and another building attached having a large kitchen on first floor, and an outside shed three rooms on second floor, garret, porch along the front of the house, a large barn, stable high stone frame part boarded with plowed and grooved boards, barn in good condition, never-failing water, wood shed, lately put up, stone wagon house new pig pen, corn crib All out buildings in good condition

This farm on account of its central location, and its unexcelled railroad and canal facilities is a most desirable site for manufacturing purposes of any kind.

For terms and particulars apply to
MARLON H STOUT,
Agent for Heirs of S. Dana,
Office with Walter E. Johnson Hulmeville, Pa

AMOS LIPPINCOTT, Agent,
The Veteran Tobacconist,
HAS REMOVED HIS STORE
FROM 57 TO 68 MILL STREET,
where he intends to carry on his business as heretofore on the

SCRUTENOTENARY PRINCIPLE.

He keeps constantly on hand the best brands of TOBACCO and CIGARS

Try the "Abajo," the best five cent cigar in the market

"Butler's Gilt Edge" a new and favorite Tobacco, is highly recommended

"North Star" and "Magnolia," Fine Cut Tobaccos, kept constantly in stock

Cigarettes and all kinds of Smoking Tobacco Scotch and Rapee Snuff; Clay, Briar Wood and other Pipes in great variety Rember the place.

57 Mill Street, Bristol.

J. K. WILDMAN.
No. 26 South Third Street
Philadelphia.
BONDS AND STOCKS
of all kinds bought and sold.

United States Bonds
EXCHANGED FOR OTHER SECURITIES.

TO FARMERS.

SUBSTANTIAL FARMERS who may read this are invited to examine
THE OXFORD MARKET,
CORNER OXFORD and TWENTIETH STS, and consider if it would not be to their interest to have a stall there.

School for Boys.
MR. H. H. POUNDS, A. B.,

A graduate of Lafayette College, Easton, Pa., will open a School for Boys on MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10th, in the school building on Radcliffe street near Jefferson avenue.

The school will prepare for college or business

The school year will be divided into two terms, and the charge for tuition will be $30 per term.

Other information will be given by Messrs. Burnet Landreth, Joshua Peirce, E H Morris, Charles Stead and the Rev Dr. Knox

LESSONS GIVEN IN
ELOCUTION
BY LOUISA IREDELL,
RADCLIFFE STREET.

BRISTOL SEMINARY,
BRISTOL, PA.

THE second term will begin on WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 30th This will be a favorable time for entering the school as new classes will then be formed Thoroughly competent, earnest teachers in all departments. A. MERRIAM, Principal.

ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of Joseph Stackhouse, late of Bristol township, Bucks county, Pa All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
EMMA C. STACKHOUSE,
Executrix,
JOHN R STACKHOUSE,
Executor, of Bristol township

ESTATE NOTICE. Estate of Mary W. Field, deceased, late of Bristol Borough, Bucks county, Pa. All persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate settlement, and all persons having legal claims against the said estate, are requested to present the same in proper form, without delay, for settlement to
PIERSON MITCHELL,
Administrator

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HOUSEHOLD RECEIPTS.

MUTTON BROTH.—Take the fat from the liquor in which your leg of mutton has boiled. Add pepper, and a little salt, bearing in mind that the mutton will not bear as much salt as beef or veal, half a cup of raw rice, and half an onion. Boil all together half an hour. This is a delicious broth, and very easily digested.

SCALLOPED COD.—Butter an earthenware pudding dish, and place in it neat flakes of the cold fish with any of the gelatine which is left, line the bottom of the dish, and then pour over it any of the sauce or melted butter that you may have. Sprinkle with salt a very little red pepper, and a pinch of mace, place alternate layers of fish and sauce until the dish is full. Cover the top with fine bread crumbs, put bits of butter over it, bake twenty minutes

FISH TOAST.—Take cold boiled fish of any kind, pick it into flakes and heat in enough milk to moisten it; add a bit of butter, and season with pepper and salt. When it is hot, pour it on slices of buttered toast, and garnish with hard-boiled eggs, cut in slices.

OYSTER SALAD.—One pint of celery, one quart of oysters, one-third of a cupful of mayonnaise dressing, three tablespoonfuls of vinegar, one of oil, half teaspoonful of salt, one-eighth of a teaspoonful of pepper, one tablespoonful of lemon juice. Let the oysters come to boil in their own liquor. Skim well and drain. Season them with the oil, salt, pepper, and lemon juice When cold, put in the ice chest for at least two hours. Scrape and wash the whitest and tenderest part of the celery, and with a sharp knife, cut in very thin slices. Put in a bowl with a large lump of ice, and set in the ice chest until serving time. When ready to serve, drain the celery, and mix with the oysters and half of the dressing. Arrange in the dish, pour the remainder of the dressing over and garnish with white celery leaves.

SCRAMBLED EGGS WITH SHAD ROES.—When you have shad for dinner, scald the roes ten minutes in boiling water (salted), drain, throw into cold water, leave them there three minutes, wipe dry, and set in a cold place until next day, or whenever you wish to use them. Cut them across into pieces an inch or more wide, roll them in flour and fry to a fine brown. Scramble a dish of eggs, pile the roes in the center of a heated platter, and dispose the eggs in a sort of hedge all round them. A very nice breakfast or lunch dish.

EGGS ON TOAST.—Six eggs, one cupful drawn butter—drawn in milk, slices of stale bread, toasted and buttered; chopped parsley; pepper and salt. Heat a cupful of milk to scalding; mix in a large teaspoonful of butter, a teaspoonful of flour wet with cold water and rubbed smooth, and stir until it is as thick as custard Add chopped parsley, pepper and salt to taste. All this should be done in a tin vessel set in boiling water, and over the fire. Have ready the toast (not forgetting to pare the crust from each slice before it is toasted) buttered, and laid in close rows upon a hot dish Pour a tablespoonful of hot water on each piece. Beat the eggs very light, and stir fast into the drawn butter until they are rich yellow sauce, almost stiff enough to stand alone. Heap upon the toast and send hot to table.

LEMON PUDDING.—Three eggs, one scant cup of sugar, two liberal tablespoonfuls of corn-starch, one lemon, juice and rind, two cups of milk, one heaping teaspoonful of butter. Scald the milk, and stir in the corn-starch wet up in four teaspoonfuls of cold water Cook—stirring all the time—until thickens well add the butter, and set aside until perfectly cold. Then beat the eggs light, add the sugar, the lemon juice and grated peel, and whip in, a great spoonful at a time, the stiffened corn-starch milk Bake in a buttered dish, and eat cold

HOW TO COOK A LEG OF VENISON.—This recipe, contributed by the chef S. H. Agnew, was communicated to him by the cook of the Prince of Wales. Take your leg of venison, leave all the fat and skin on, rub it well with a glass of good sherry and brandy mixed Then sprinkle a few pinches of marjoram over it Take some coarse Graham flour and mix it with water, making it into a good stiff dough Roll it out and envelop the leg of venison so as to seal it up, then roast it on a spit or in a good hot oven for three hours The dough must be about two inches thick Outside the dough roll some paper well greased to prevent the dough from burning When done and ready to serve, take a hammer and knock the dough (which will be baked hard) off the venison. The aroma from the venison will be something grand, and the juices that will flow from the first cut will be the sauce that no epicure will say nay to.

INTOXICATING QUALITIES OF WINE.—The origin of wine is traced back by the rabbis to a certain legend not peculiar to the rabbis, but to be found in Mohammedan traditions as well Noah was once busy breaking ground for a vineyard, when the devil drew near and inquired what he was doing. "Why, I am planting the vine. I value its fruit and its juice " "I shall assist you," said the devil, and began to manure the soil with the blood of a lamb, lion, pig and monkey The work being finished, the devil turned to Noah and preached this exhortation "They who taste the juice of the grape will have the qualities of these animals, as mild as the lamb, as fierce as the lion, as beastly as the pig, and as lively as the monkey.' The rabbis have also referred elsewhere to the effect of different glasses of wine—the first making one gentle as a lamb, the second bold as a lion, and so on. We fear that rabbinical psychology was faulty The conscience is capable of being blunted by successive repetitions of crime as is the stomach able to accommodate successive draughts of wine, without special transformations occurring.—*Jewish Messenger.*

WHO WROTE THAT?—We have long waited for a book that would enable us at once to put our finger on the quotation we wish or trace home any quotation to its author The work we have been waiting for has appeared in the Hoyt-Ward Cyclopedia of Quotations, with its 50,000 lines of Concordance. This is the only *Cyclopedia* of Quotations ever published. We agree with the *Boston Post* when it says that this work is as "Indispensible as Worcester or Webster. It is the only standard book of quotations," and with the New York *Herald*, which pronounces it "By long odds the best book of quotations in existence." Do not fail to see the large advertisement of Funk & Wagnalls, on another page. Their books are excellent and their prices marvels for cheapness

Laura Johnson, a Milwaukee girl, became so indignant on reading a letter from her betrothed, in which he expressed the desire to break off their engagement, that she tried to snatch the engagement ring from her finger, but it was so firmly fixed that she could not remove it. Seeing a hatchet near by, she then deliberately chopped the finger off and sent it, with the ring attached, to the faithless lover.

A Massachusetts man 88 years old last week married a girl of 19. She is his third wife

NOTICE.

The Following Statements are Published for the Benefit of the Public —Read and Reflect.

"I consider that I owe my life to Warner's Safe Cure. F. B. RANDOLPH, Jersey City, N. J. 203 Jewett Ave.

"I have used eight bottles of Warner's Safe Cure, and honestly believe it saved my life. A. F. CARLISLE," Carlyle, Pa, Feb 2d. Editor *Clarion*

"I was given up by my physicians to "die with dropsy, but Warner's Safe Cure restored me." D. E MCCARTY, Virginia, Nev *Chronicle*

"Three bottles of Warner's Safe Cure "cured me of severe burning pain in the "kidneys, especially at night," Lodi, Col. J. M. MUNDELL

"Five bottles of Warner's Safe Cure "cured me of every severe case of kidney "complaint." F. B. SEMPLE, Denver, Col Clerk American House.

"Warner's Safe Cure saved my wife's "life when the best doctors and mineral "springs of the country did her no good" Winsted, Conn. J. B. WOODRUFF

"I had enlargement of the heart, which "was pronounced incurable, and I was of "ten thought to be dying, but Warner's "Safe Cure and Safe Pills restored me "to health LAFAYETTE WALLINGTON East Rochester, N. H.

"Owing to the high temperature of the "room in which I worked I contracted a "terrible cold that produced serious kid-"ney disorder. Warner's Safe Cure re-"stored me to health." Exeter, N. H JAMES BRUCE.

"Warner's Safe Cure has saved my "boy's life Doctors pronounced his the "worst case of Bright's Disease they ever "saw." E B. BUCK, Editor Macoupin County *Enquirer* Carlinville, Ills, March 1st.

"I was treated by Doctors Agnew and "Webster of New York, who pronounced "me afflicted with Bright's disease. I "was bloated exceedingly, but Warner's "Safe Cure, I verily believe, saved my "life." GEO. C. STEVENS. South Norwalk, Conn.

"I had kidney disorders, indigestion, "rheumatism and lumbago for three years "I grew worse and as though a hundred "pound weight was dragging down my "liver and kidneys. Warner's Safe Cure "has fully restored me." C. B. DE NOYELLES, Albany, N. Y. 640 Broadway.

"Previous to a year ago I was severly "afflicted with kidney difficulty. My "back ached, my urine was "sudsy," and I "was in a bad way. I had tried various "remedies, but only with temporary relief, "until I began the use of Warner's Safe "Cure, three bottles of which, with the "Safe Pills, *effectually cured* me, and I "have not had an attack since" HENRY HOEHM, Cleveland, O Captain of Police

"For years I have had excruciating "pains in the small of my back and was "not able to raise from bed or be in sit-"ting posture. The doctors claimed that "I was suffering from spinal disease, and "I never expected to leave my bed again "Though no hope of recovery, Warner's "Safe Cure was recommended to me, "which I commenced taking, and eight "bottles have made a permanent cure. MRS. CHRISTJAHN, Chicago, Feb 25th No 28 Thirteenth street.

"About two years ago I resorted to "the use of Warner's Safe Cure, taking in "all thirty-two bottles for kidney and "urinary affections and it has proved a "complete success, and radically cured "the pain in my back A lady of this "county a confirmed invalid for three "years past with what the doctors here "said was uterine cancer, beyond all skill "and hope, in the doctors' opinion, has "been raised almost from the dead by the "use of nine bottles of this excellent "medicine J. H. HUDSON. Altoona, Pa, Feb 27th

Old lady "Only think, one missionary for 10,000 cannibals!" Young lady "Mercy! they must have terrible light appetites or awful big missionaries!"

Buffalo, N. Y., Feb. 8, 1883

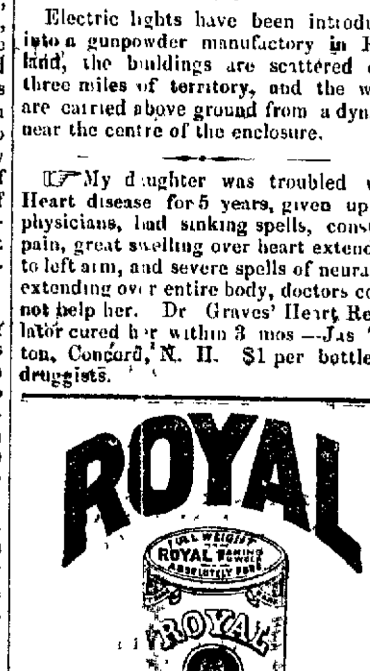
Gents—My health has been very poor for years, I have been treated by the most skillful physicians but received but little benefit from their treatment An acquaintance recommended the Rheumatic Syrup, but I had seen so many patent medicines advertised I had no faith in its merits, until I had seen for myself what it had done for a number of acquaintances of mine, when I was compelled to believe the remedy possessed merit worthy of consideration and I at once sent for half a dozen bottles, and before I had used three of them I could see that it was helping me I continued its use and to-day I am stronger than I have been in years, and it is all due to your Rheumatic Syrup. Yours respectfully, MRS JAMES TIFFT, 222 N Division St.

TWENTY-FIVE DOLLARS.

Will be given by the Rheumatic Syrup Company for a case of Rheumatism—either sciatic, acute or chronic—that Rheumatic Syrup will not help or cure

Electric lights have been introduced into a gunpowder manufactory in England, the buildings are scattered over three miles of territory, and the wires are carried above ground from a dynamo near the centre of the enclosure.

☞My daughter was troubled with Heart disease for 5 years, given up by physicians, had sinking spells, constant pain, great swelling over heart extending to left arm, and severe spells of neuralgia extending over entire body, doctors could not help her. Dr Graves' Heart Regulator cured her within 3 mos —Jas Tilton, Concord, N. H. $1 per bottle at druggists.



This powder never varies. A marvel of purity and wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary kinds, and cannot be sold in competition with the multitude of low test, short weight, alum, or phosphate powders. *Sold only in cans.* ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO, 106 Wall st, N. Y.

Samuel W. Baker, the African explorer, is quoted as saying that camels will cross a desert with a load of 400 pounds at the rate of thirty miles a day, in the burning heat of summer, and require water only every third or fourth day. In the cooler months the animal will work seven or eight days without water, and if grazing on green foliage, without labor, will only drink once a fortnight

☞A new play is about to be produced entitled "what shall he do with it," well, if "it" is a bottle of Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup, he'd better take a spoonful three times a day until he gets rid of his cough or cold.

Among the things to be exhibited at the meeting of the inventors in Cincinnati is the first patent ever issued in the United States. It is dated New York, July 31, 1790, and is signed by George Washington, President Edmund Randolph, Attorney-General, and Thomas Jefferson, Secretary.

"All Ought to Know"

Titusville, Pa, March 12, 1881.

H. H. Warner & Co *Sirs*—I am fully satisfied that your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure saved my life, and that I would have been dead months ago had I not used it. I look upon it as a great blessing to mankind and a remedy that all ought to know. J. A. COUTANT.

Mr. Parnell, M. P., has brought an action against Mrs. Dora West to recover £168 arrears of rent of parts of the lands of Mount Avon, Wicklow. The amount sued for is three year's rent.

☞Compound Capsicum and Purified Petroleum, combined with other ingredients, make "Pomeroy's Petroline Poroused Plasters," the best in the market. Price 25 cents. For sale at L. A. Hoguet's Drug Store.

A line of railway cars, to be drawn by camels, will be shortly constitute one of the peculiar features of travel and transportation in Central Asia.

☞Dairy-men and stock raisers all buy Day's Horse and Cattle Powder For distemper, hidebound, loss of appetite, and general debility it is without a peer in the market. Price twenty-five cents per package of one pound, full weight

MISCELLANEOUS.

LIST OF SPRING BARGAINS.

Just Received from Bankrupt Sales, a large lot of goods, suitable for Early Spring Sales.

One hundred Knit Jackets, for young men 10 cts. 150 pairs of men's fine Suspenders 12 cts [illegible] Beautiful suits for best wear, $7 [illegible] New Spring style [illegible] Still Hats $1 00 [illegible] boys still hats 75c [illegible] youth's still hats 75c [illegible] Our $1 custom made White Shirts, [illegible] Boy's Knee Pants [illegible] Good heavy Blue Shirts $1, heavy Cheviot Work Shirts [illegible] men's Calico Shirts, [illegible] elegant Neckties in [illegible] styles very low Boys Polo Hats [illegible] Just here we would say there are a few who still persist in asking for credit in spite of all we have said and published on that question. To those we would say don't do it! We would rather you would stay away from our store than give you credit. Please avoid unpleasantness hereafter and when you come to buy be sure to bring the cash We show no partiality in this matter, but treat all alike

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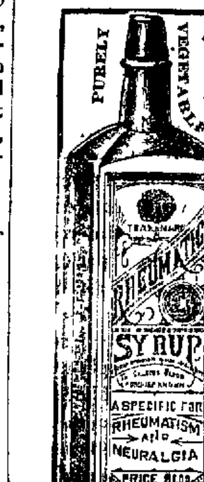

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An infallible remedy for all diseases of the Skin and Blood such as Tetter, Ringworm, Scrofula, Erysipelas, Pimples & Blotches and is the best Remedy for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses. It has cured diseases of the Liver and Kidneys when all other remedies have failed

DO not let your Druggist persuade you to take something else but if he has not got it, and will not send for it write to us and we will send it to you by express, prepaid, on receipt of price

One to three bottles of Rheumatic Syrup will clear the system of Bile and cure any case of Inflammatory or Acute Rheumatism or Neuralgia

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Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running Ulcers.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure any case of Salt Rheum

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From two to four months use of Rheumatic Syrup will cure any case of Chronic Rheumatism of twenty years standing

If you have been a sufferer for years and have used all the remedies you could hear of with no avail do not be discouraged for Rheumatic Syrup will cure you

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RHEUMATIC SYRUP CO Rochester, N Y

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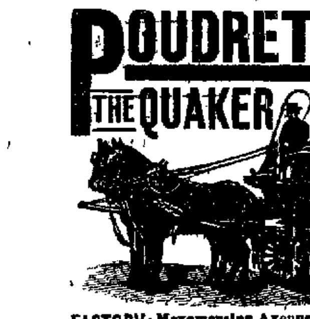

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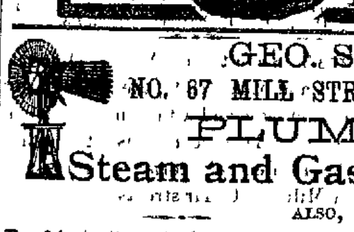

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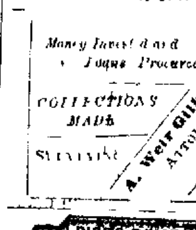

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